ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,176—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1894.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE 8 ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

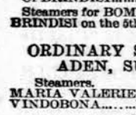
PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL Co.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING with the S.S. Peninsular, SAILING on 22nd September, and S.S. CLYDE due to Arrive on 23rd Idem. Passengers by Mail Steamers will Land and Embark at the Apollo Bunder as usual during the Fair Season.

HEAVY BAGGAGE will be landed at No. 15 Shed, Victoria Docks, for Customs examination.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	22nd Sept.
†	CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th ,,
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	6th Oct.
†	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th ,,
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th ,,
†	CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th ,,
B.I.	CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
†	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th ,,
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th ,,
†	CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th ,,
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
†	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th ,,
B.I.	GANGES	4206	800	T Creery	15th ,,
†	CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd ,,
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th ,,
†	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M.	CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
†	CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th ,,
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	26th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamer marked B. M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SURAT, 4th October. | RAVENNA, 1st November.
ROHILLA, 18th October. | SIAM, 15th November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th Sept., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	1,235	350	9th Oct.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE Or VENICE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	330	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 18, 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
CITY OF DUBLIN	Greenhorn	3267	about 8th Oct.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, has all the latest improvements, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck, Amidships.

Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Apply to

FORBES, FORBES & Co., Ld.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th Sept., 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,250 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,102 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Vizadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.

Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grooping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd Septr., on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 25th Septr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Dutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 22nd Septr., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 27th Septr., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 27th Septr., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 27th Septr., calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th September, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th August, 1894. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby Notified to the SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "TANNADICE," which met with an Accident in leaving Mauritius for Bombay, on about the 7th instant, that all her Cargo has been Transferred to the S. S. "AKBAR," so as to save expenses and detention of the Cargo in port until the "Tannadice" is repaired and in terms of the usual clause in the Bill of Lading.

Shippers and Consignees can Arrange for the Transfer of the risk to the s. s. "Akbar" with their respective Underwriters.

હાજી કાશમ જુસાબ,
i. e., HAJEE CASSIM JOOSAB.
HAJEE ISSOF MOHOMED SULLIMAN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

WE hold a very large Stock of these, which are made with great care and in the most artistic manner. Mobility can generally be obtained, but in all cases we can guarantee a perfect match in colour and accurate fit.

Price Rs. 10-8 each.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LA PARISENNE,

THE NEW

HAIR DYE

FOUNDED on a new and original Recipe, which does away with many of the objections existing in old-fashioned Dyes. Its effect is instantaneous and lasting.

Price per Case, with full directions, Rs. 4,

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

USEFUL NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTS & PRIZES.

BEST LONDON FINISH, INSPECTION INVITED.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE SOLDIER'S BEER!

WM. MCEWAN'S RENOWNED "ARMY ALE,"

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST IN INDIA.

INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from Canteen Presidents, &c., all over the World.

Apply for PRICES in Hhd. or in Bottle to the SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

LAHORE, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

JUST ARRIVED.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!

THORPE AND CO.

NEW SHAPES;
FASHIONABLE COLOURS.
THE BEST QUALITY.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY-BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
GREY,
SOFT CLERICAL,
BAG TOP CAPS.

FROM Rs. 6-12.

FROM Rs 3.

STRAW HATS.

THORPE AND CO.,

HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1894.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE OF 500 PERFECT WRIST WATCHES.

Usual Price Rs. 20. Sale Price Rs. 16.

NICKEL SILVER CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, UP-TO-DATE.

PERFECT & ACCURATE TIME-KEEPERS.

WE offer these fine watches at this low figure for the purpose of introducing them to Public Notice. We have advertised them as a cheaper quality of the MILITARY MODEL UNPARALLELED WRIST WATCHES that are now considered by Civil and Military Officers the PERFECTION OF WRIST WATCHES.

With a view of proving the excellent qualities of these very fine and useful Time-keepers and creating for them a demand, we offer the large number of 500 at a

CLEARANCE PRICE OF Rs. 16 EACH

For one month from this date, the 19th day of September, 1894.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.'s "APOLLO" SHIRT.

	Per ½ Doz. Rs. a.
LONGCLOTH LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS	24 0
LONGCLOTH FINE FRONTS and CUFFS	27 0
EXTRA FINE for DRESS.	30 0
FRENCH CAMBRIC, NEWEST PATTERNS	27 0
OXFORD and "HOPSACK" MATTE	30 0
TROPICAL FLANNEL .....from	33 0
WHITE and COLORED GAUZE FLANNEL	45 0
ALL WOOL TENNIS FLANNEL.	45 0

CASH OR V. P. P.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 26 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 36 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d., or twice that quantity, 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from MEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

NEW GOODS

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

MILLINERY,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
DRESS FABRICS,
RIBBONS,
LACES,
GLOVES,

Now being Shown at

LAIDLAW [illegible] WAY'S,
47, [illegible]

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A CONCERT

Will be given by the above Society,

On MONDAY, 8TH OCTOBER, AT THE

TOWN HALL,

At 9-15 P.M.

SOLI, CHORUS and ORCHESTRA

about Ninety Performers.

By Kind Permission of Lieut-Colonel SEPPINGS and the Officers of the K. O. Y. Lt. Infantry, several Members of the Band of that Regiment will assist in the Orchestra.

The full Programme in Detail will be published later on, but the Three following short Choral Works will be performed :—

Cantata.....Feast of Adonis.....Jensen.
For Soli and Chorus.

Soloists :—Miss N. TUDBALL, Mrs. MACBETH, and Mrs. OLIVER.

Sacred Cantata.....Song of Miriam.....Schubert.
For Soprano Solo of Chorus.
"Miriam".....Miss N. TUDBALL.

Chorus.....Hallelujah from the Mount of Olives.....Beethoven.

The following will Play in the Orchestra :—

Mr. Wilson (K. O. Y. L. I.)	Corpl. Powell (K.O. Y. L. I.)
Sergt. Quant (K. O. Y. L. I.)	Corpl. Bee (K. O. Y. L. I.)
Herr Stella	Miss Podrasa
Mr. Inzoli	Miss Kirkham
Mr. Mull	Herr Schmuck
Mrs. Collie	Surg.-Lt.-Col. Barker

Mr Vernon Bayley, and

Messrs Fox, Choake, Moe-ochan, Dunsworth, MacDonald, Mathews, Goodfellow, Brockley, and McIntier, of the K.O.Y.L.I Band.

Hony Conductor : Mr. R. B. Nixon
Hony Pianiste : Miss Flower
Hony Secretary : Lieut-Colonel Martin.

Plan of Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Reserved Seats...Rs. 3. Admittance...Rs. 2.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK will be CLOSED on the 21st inst., THIS DAY being a Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act of 1881.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the CANAL CLEARANCES and REPAIRS in the Fuleli Canal District for the Season 1894-95.

The Contract Documents, name y, (1) Specifications of the work, and (2) Tender and Conditions, can be seen during office hours, viz., 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., after 20th September, 1894, on all Days except Sundays, at Head Quarter Office, at Hyderabad, and at all Sub-Divisional Offices and those of Mukhtyarkars.

Information regarding the Contract and Blank Forms of Tender, and Schedule of Prices, with Conditions and Specifications, may be obtained at the above time and place, on a payment of Re. 1-8.

Tenders, which be Sealed and Endorsed, "Tender for Canal Clearances and Repairs for the Season 1894-95," will be received by the Undersigned upto 12 Noon of 5th OCTOBER, 1894, and will be opened on the Same Day or the following working day. A sum of Rs. 100 in Cash, or in Currency Notes, as Earnest Money, is to accompany each Tender. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the Contract Documents and Agreements ; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Superintending Engineer, INDUS LEFT BANK, up to Rs. 20,000, and above that amount with Government.

No alteration in the Form of the Tender or in the Quantities of the Schedule, and no Additions in the Shape of Special Stipulations shall be made without the consent of the Undersigned, and if this be done without authority, the Tender may be rejected. No tender will be taken into consideration unless it is Dated, Signed and Initialled at all corrections by the Tenderer.

The Executive Engineer reserves the right to reject whole or any part of any Tender,and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

D. W. HERBERT, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Fuleli Canals.

September 15, 1894.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

UNDER the Sanction of the Government of Bombay given in their Resolution No 2771, dated 27th August, 1894, the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Karachi invite TENDERS for a LOAN to the extent of ONE LAKH of RUPEES only.

2. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rupees Five Hundred (500) or multiples of Five Hundred, and will bear interest at the rate of Four (4) per cent. payable Half-yearly on the 1st June and 1st December.

3. The Loan will be repayable in Thirty Years.

4. Instalments will be payable into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or Branches, as follows :—

(25) Twenty-five per cent. on application.
(25) Twenty-five per cent. on allotment.
(25) Twenty-five per cent. three months from date of allotment.
(25) Twenty-five per cent. six months from date of allotment.

5. Interest will be calculated on the 1st instalment from date of allotment,and on subsequent instalments from date of payment of such instalments. Tenderers paying up in full, before allotment, will receive interest from date of allotment.

6. Any instalment not paid in full within one month after it becomes due shall be forfeited, and the allotment will be cancelled.

7. Sealed Tenders, superscribed "Tenders for Karachi Municipal Loan," will be received upto 12 o'clock Noon on MONDAY, the 15th October, 1894, by the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, Bombay, and by the Agents of the said Bank at Ahmedabad, Akola, Broach, Bhownuggur, Indore, Amraoti, and Poona.

8. Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or Branches, or from the the Municipal Office, Karachi.

9. The Deposits on Tenders which have not been accepted will be returned without interest.

10. The right of acceptance of Tenders will be with the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Karachi, who do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

JAMES CURRIE,
President, Karachi Municipality,
Municipal Office, Karachi, 3rd September, 1894.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rupees
of the Municipal Public Works Loan of One Lakh, advertised in the Municipal Notification, dated the 3rd September, 1894, and published as printed overleaf, and I agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees and annas for every hundred Rupees alloted to me.

I enclose for Rupees
and engage, if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Municipal Corporation at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or Branches, the second instalment of 25 per cent. on allotment, the third instalment of 25 per cent. within three months from date of allotment, and the final instalment of 25 per cent. within six months from date of allotment.

(Signature).....
(Address).....
(Date).....

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

C. LORD, Esq., I.C.S., says :—"Rooms (at the Ripon Hotel, Mahableshwar) Clean and Comfortable, Servants attentive, and everything one asked for done. Thoroughly satisfied."

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. It is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms Bright, Airy, and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for five days, and during that time I have received every attention to myself, wife, and three children. The food was of excellent quality and plenty of it, and the charges are very moderate. I can highly recommend the Hotel to any one requiring a comfortable place with good food and attendance at moderate rates.—WILLIAM LEYS, S.M., Calcutta N. Volunteers.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA, near Railway Station. Good Table Excellent Management. Rooms Airy and Comfortable.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says :—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara :—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co. ; PHILLIPS & Co. ; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

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NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been DECLARED for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1894, at the rate of Six per cent. per Annum, and will be payable on or after the 19th Instant to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 6th Instant.

By Order of the Board.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th September, 1894.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

RE THE SORAB WOOLLEN AND COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT BY CAPITALISTS.

TENDERS are hereby Invited for the PURCHASE of the MILLS of the SORAB WOOLLEN and COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED,(now in Voluntary Liquidation), together with the Immovable Property at Dadur, Bombay, belonging to the Company, and the Company's Goodwill, Name, Machinery, Plant, Implements, Materials, Furniture and other effects, and the Stores and Stock-in-trade for the time being lying at the Mill premises.

The Liquidators will also consider any proposal for a Loan at Interest on the mortgage of the Company's property and effects above specified,or any scheme for raising and securing the repayment of a Loan by the issue of debentures.

For further particulars, terms and conditions, plans and specifications, apply to the Liquidators, at their Office, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY,
Managing Liquidator.

Bombay, 29th August, 1894.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

R.-M. RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to Gun-fire on the 15th October 1894, Tenders for the Supply of about 300 Tons of PETROLEUM LUBRICATING AXLE OIL required during the year 1895.

The Tenders of recognised Importers only will be considered. The Oil must be of approved quality, and Samples, distinctly marked and clearly described, or referred to in the Tenders, must be submitted with the Tenders. The Samples to be delivered at the Office of the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel Works.

The Oil to be delivered in Instalments of about 30 Tons per Month in Wagons, at the Company's General Stores, Parel, at the Contractor's risk, in good stout sound Casks or Iron Drums, the latter preferred.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Petroleum Oil," and a Deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany the Tender, without which it will not be considered.

Government Paper or other Securities should be Endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R. E.,
Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 12th September, 1894.

REDUCED PRICES.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have resolved to abandon to a great extent the Increased Prices that have been added to their quotations during the previous twelve months in consequence of the loss that Exchange has caused them, and in hope of doubling their business by surrendering prices, they now claim the support of the Indian Public to secure that end.

They are preparing their new Schedule of Rates, which will be forwarded on application to any intending purchaser.

Bombay, September 11, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that it has come to the knowledge of the Undersigned that his Son, HAJEE ESSACK HAJI MOHOMED, has been trying to Contract Debts from various persons by making Misrepresentations. This is to WARN all persons dealing with him that neither I nor my Firm of HAJEE JAN MOHOMED HAJEE MOHOMED and Co., of which Firm the Undersigned is the Sole Owner, shall be responsible for such dealings, and that the said HAJI ESSACK HAJI MOHOMED has no concern whatever with my said Firm.

હાજી મહમદ જેકરીયા,
i. e., HAJEE MOHOMED JACKERIA.

Bombay, 15th September, 1894.

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FOR Heavy BLANKETING SUITS for the Hills and the Cold Season ; for Serge Suits for the Rains ; for light Cotton Sheets for the Hot Weather, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Samples free on Application.

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Applications, stating present and past employment, with Copies of Testimonials, to reach the SECRETARY, Bengal Club, by the 30th instant.

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Reserve Fund.....$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
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Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Money are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India.....Commission ¼th per cent.
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On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } " ¼th "

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
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P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 18.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 140,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
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CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

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ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

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Manager.

Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

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(MANAGER :—W. W. JOHNSTONE)

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FLOWER SEEDS

from their New Stocks. We hold, by far, the Largest Stock of RELIABLE Seeds in India, and before indenting elsewhere, would ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices with those of other Firms. Notwithstanding the enormous Fall in Exchange and the recently imposed 5 per cent. Import Duty, we have made No ADVANCE on the Prices in our

1893—94 CATALOGUE

(*free* on Application, postage As. 2), as we feel sure greatly increased business will soon compensate for the loss of a great part of our profits.

VEGETABLE SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS,

at Rs. 5-8 ; 8-8 ; 12-8 ; 20-0 ; and 50-0.

FLOWER SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS,

at Rs. 2-0 ; 3-0 ; 4-8 ; 5-8 ; and 10-0.

All Collections CARRIAGE and PACKING *free*.

Our NOVELTIES in Vegetables are Unsurpassed, and all intending Exhibitors should have a good selection of them to ensure their winning prizes.

TRY !—Mussoorie Prize Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.

The Pearl Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.

Early King Cabbage, As. 12 packet.

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Dived	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,261½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	16 xd
	2,000	100	75		115 xd
	3,000	100	10		50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	245
PRESS COMPANIES.	Yearly	Rs.			
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,117½
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	227½
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton Manufl's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	160
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	207½
Colaba	600	200	all		195
East India	500	1,830	1,830	20	310
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	11,250
Fort	400	250	—	dvd Rs.7	112½
French	515	2 500		Rs. 8)	1,220
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	5)*	500	dvd Rs.25	435xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	50	500	30	450
Khangaum	750	400	all	dvd Rs.7½	106½xd
Mahnva Press Co., Ld	240	450	450	dvd Rs.30	430
Mahratta Press	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahrsadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld	500	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	227½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	140
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs35dv	490
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	00	180	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	610
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Strat City Press Co., Ld	875	200	all	16	200
Vakari		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	1,160
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G.I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. &C. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200		310xd
	750	50	150		225xd
Back Bay Bathing	500	50	50	1½	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	113
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,200	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,250
Do. New Issue	800	375	625	Rs. 75	1,312½
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd Rs.3	75
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	8 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,425
Deccan Ice Co, in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	305
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	135
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	dvd Rs.21	323xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	10nl
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	117
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	97
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	475xd
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,300
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	200	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	200	100	60	1,002½
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	Nil.	61
Telephone Co	9,200	25	all	5	23
			100		
			25		
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	540
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	45
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	395
Bombay Unified Cotton Manfg. Co	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	675
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	800	500	500	20	385
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	1,450
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	395
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	870
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	dvd Rs.25	625xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	627½
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	485
David Mill	1,400	600	900	Rs. 15	1,050
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd Rs.25	500xd
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	330
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	745
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,800	500	500	dvd Rs.25	530xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,170
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	380
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,230xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	dvd Rs.25	545½
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	510
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		132½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	900	dvd Rs.40	950
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	200
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	640
Khangaum Manfr. Co	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	755
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	163xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	630
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	945
Madras United	950	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,900xd
Mahaluxmee	000	1,000	1,000	Nil	30
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	153½
Manockjee Petit	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,765
Mazagon	6,000	0	250	Nil	147½
Morarji Goculdas	2,950	1,000	1 000	dvd Rs.60	2,030
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,272	100	100	Nil.	par
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	415
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,355
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	610
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	1,035
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,405
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	—	1,500
Soonderdas	750	2,000	1,000	Nil	600
Southern India Coy	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	380xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	185
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	535
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vaishnav Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	15	600
Victoria Mills	650	1,01	1,000	Nil	120
Western India	1,100	1,000	1,000	Nil	740
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	600

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28- 4
Gold Leaf	"	27-14
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	27- 8
Do. do. new	"	27- 4
Australia bar Gold	"	27-13
Bombay bar Gold	"	27-14
Sovereigns	"	28- 2
Do. Dreamers	"	27-15
Silver 7	"	92-14
Do. 17½	"	93- 0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Association Football Tournament, Cooperage.
Lecture by the Rev. R. M. Gray on "The Spanish Armada," Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

R. I. M. vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Mr. Raikes' XI. vs. B. H. S. A. A.'s XI.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Lindisfarne entered the dock on Wednesday, and the steamer Naseri yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Imperatrix entered the dock on Wednesday.

HOCKEY.—There will be a return match against Deolali, this evening. Play will commence at 5-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Porebander, Mandvi, Karachi, and Sind, per extra s. s. Kola, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow, the 22nd instant.

REMOVAL OF A CORPSE TO KERBELLA.—The remains of Haji Fizulla Khakee, who died about two months ago, at the age of seventy years, were removed to Mody Bay, on Wednesday, for shipment to Kerbella.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 20th September, 1894, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay, by Schedule No. 44, viz., 1s. 1½d. per rupee.

FANCY BAZAAR AT BANDORA.—On next Sunday, the 23rd instant, there will be auction sale of the remaining toys and fancy work of the Fancy Bazaar, held in the compound of the new church of Mount Carmel, after the evening services in this church, which will begin at 4-30.

FALL OFF A VERANDAH.—Withal Mahadeo, a Hindu boy, aged eight years, residing with his parents at Oomercarry Road, was, on the 18th instant, playing on the verandah of his house, when he accidentally tripped and fell, fracturing the bone of his left leg. On the following day the boy was taken by his father to the J. J. Hospital, where it was set aright, and he was allowed to go home.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Ryley and Officers the Band of 1st N. L. Regiment will play the following programme, at the Yacht Club, at 6 o'clock, this evening (weather permitting) :—

Grand March	A la Pavane—Salaman.
Overture	Le Duc D'Olonne—Auber.
Aria	I'll Follow Thee—Farmer.
Waltz	Doctrienen—Strauss.
Selection	Paul Jones—Planquette.
Polka	Mon Chef D'eurre—Pougher.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

March	Corporal Snook—Rimmer.
Overture	Die Irrfahrt Um's Gluck—Supps.
Barn Dance	Popcorn—Lath.
Selection	Faust—Goundod.
Mazurka	Lucerne—Hume.
Valse	Matador—Deacon.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH OF MR. N. V. CURRANEE.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Navrojee V. Curranee, of Messrs. Curranee and Co., forwarding and shipping agents, which took place at his residence in the Fort, yesterday morning. Many years ago Mr. Curranee was employed as a general assistant in the firm of Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley and Co., forwarding and shipping agents, of Bombay ; and when that firm stopped business in 1868, Mr. Curranee succeeded to and continued to carry on its lucrative business with considerable advantage to himself to the day of his death. He had a paralytic stroke on Wednesday, which terminated fatally yesterday morning, notwithstanding the best medical advice and assistance. The deceased gentleman's genial good nature and obliging disposition had endeared him to a wide circle of friends ; and his funeral last evening was very numerously attended.

ARREST OF A THIEF.—Narayen Kushnaji, aged twenty years, a native of Vingorla, at present temporarily residing in Bombay, was, at 4 p.m., on Wednesday, attempting to dispose of eleven gold pootlees to a marwaree, at Cammatipoora, when, on the strength of the information supplied by one Pooran Oomad, the police arrested him, and upon inquiry learnt that the accused had a little while before sold a gold hasli (neck-ornament) to a marwaree, at Foras Road, for Rs. 139. The police then proceeded to the temporary residence of accused, and on searching the place recovered ten more gold pootlees and two gold patlees. Narayen, on being questioned by the police, stated that he had stolen this property and Rs. 27 in cash from one Rambutt Poojhari, residing in a village, called Audhoombur, three miles from Tasaraum, in Satara zillah, and Ashta Road Railway Station, on the Southern Mahratta Railway. At the Mazagon police court, yesterday, the accused Narayen was placed before Mr. E. Wilkin, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of receiving, retaining, and disposing of stolen property, of the value of Rs. 399. The case was remanded to enable the police to make inquiries.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Bhagwant Vithal, late kulkarni of the village of Shahajapur, taluka Shevgaon, in the Ahmednugger Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

OPIUM PROSECUTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, three Mahomedans, named Chimnoo Shaik Rajab, Alli Abdul Musjid, and Chimnoo Alli Samad, were charged, at the instance of Fazlullah Khan Lutfoola Khan, chief inspector, opium department, before Mr. E. Wilkin, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with having in their possession three pounds of opium and selling twenty-four tolas thereof in contravention of the Act of 1878. Mr. Rustomjee Pestonji Jehanghir, Assistant Collector, opium department, conducted the case on behalf of the Government, while Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, defended accused Nos. 2 and 3. Mr. Rustom said that on account of the anti-opium agitation the Government, in August last, closed the opium smoking houses, where visitors were allowed to smoke opium. Since the closing of those houses, a number of private clubs had been opened. In the present case accused Nos. 2 and 3 who were related to each other, owned so-called private clubs, and both of them were in the habit of selling opium preparations, called chundool and koosumba. In consequence of information received from Hyderali accused No. 1 was in the habit of getting opium from accused No. 2 to supply his private club, the Chief Inspector Mr. Fazlullah Khan went at 7 o'clock, in the morning, to Madhaw Baug, at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, where in his presence Constable Clarkson, marked a rupee, and handed it over to informant, Hyderali, along with three four-anna pieces and two two-anna pieces (none of these small coins were marked), asking him to go and purchase opium from the first accused. Informant, according to the instructions received, went to the house of No. 1 at Bhendy Bazaar, and asked for opium worth two rupees. No. 1 took the coins and proceeded to the second accused's house, which was on the opposite side of the road, bought opium from him three times, and gave it to the informant. No. 1, it would appear, was merely a tool in the hands of No. 2, and if his Worship had no objection, he (Mr. Rustom) would make him (No. 1) a witness for the prosecution. Since being arrested he had made a clean breast of the whole thing, and Mr. Rustom thought he would be an important witness for the prosecution, although as No. 1 was an accomplice, his statement would be corroborated by other witnesses. (His Worship disallowed the application as it was against the provision of the Code.) Mr. Rustom, continuing, stated that Constable Clarkson and the Chief Inspector then went to the house of the accused, and on searching his person recovered the marked coin together with the other coins and a piece of opium. No. 1 then made certain statement, in consequence of which the officers went to the house of the second accused, Abdul Musjid, and on searching his place found a number of pots containing liquid opium (chundool), two pipes, and a number of cups. The residence of the third accused was then searched, and a quantity of opium preparations was recovered from his place. After the case for the prosecution had been closed the first accused pleaded guilty and begged to be excused ; while the accused Nos. 2 and 3 said that they had a defence to make. Mr. Talyarkhan then cross-examined the informant at some length, and the case was adjourned till to-day.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

A DAY FOR A DEATH.

IMPERATRIX VS. FRANCIS RICHARD THOMPSON.

This was a reference made to the court by Mr. J. F. Muir, District Magistrate of Dharwar, of the proceedings of Mr. Govind Venkatesh Datar, second-class magistrate of Hubli, who, on the 9th June last, convicted the accused of endangering the safety of others by a rash or negligent act, Section 101 of the Indian Railways Act, and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default five days' further simple imprisonment.

Mr. Muir, in making the reference, said the facts of the case were these. Some carriages were being shunted, and the accused was acting as guard in charge of them. It was his duty to give the required signal to the driver to sound his whistle before starting the engine (Section 224 of the Railway Rules). He failed to do so. The driver thereon put his engine in motion without sounding his whistle. A boy, who was painting a wagon on the line, was in consequence run over and killed, and other workmen only escaped injury with difficulty. In mitigation of the offence, the accused was spoken of by his superior as a careful and experienced servant. But the evidence of the medical officer, to which the second-class magistrate did not make any allusion in his judgment, showed that the accused was in a state of intoxication immediately after the accident. This clearly accounted, said Mr. Muir, for the negligence of the accused and rendered his case not only reprehensible, but made him also liable, under Section 100 of the Railway Act, for being drunk while on duty. With a view to avoid the recurrence of such accidents, which were not unfrequent on the S. M. Railway, an exemplary punishment, Mr. Muir remarked, seemed called for. He would recommend, therefore, that the sentence be enhanced to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 (439 Criminal Procedure Code).

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision on the reference, said : The trying magistrate of the second-class, although he found that the deceased boy's injury was caused by the negligence of the accused and that the boy died thereupon, treated the offence as coming under Section 101 of Act 9 of 1890 ; whereas Section 304A. of the Penal Code, which deals with cases where death is caused (not where life has been merely endangered), appears more applicable, especially as the trial must, on a charge under Section 304A., take place before a higher magistrate. We draw the trying magistrate's attention to the Queen-Empress vs. Gandya, I. L. R., 13 Bombay, 505. The court direct notice to issue to the accused (with a copy of these remarks), requiring him to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside, and a new trial ordered before a magistrate of the first-class.

AN APPEAL BY THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT REJECTED.

IMPERATRIX VS. DONGRI VALAD HASSAN.

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay from a decision of Mr. Venkatrao R. Inamdar, Joint Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who, on the 24th February last, acquitted the accused of a charge of murder. The Government pleader appeared for the Crown.

It appeared that the accused was charged with having murdered one Raji, a woman, at Bagalkot, on the 7th January, 1894. Raji was a woman of an immoral character, and she was admittedly murdered at the accused's house in the town on the forenoon in question. The theory for the prosecution was that, although Raji was in the keeping of the accused, she received visits from other people, including Malla, a goldsmith boy ; that the accused, who was jealous of these visits, enticed her and Malla and one Mastan to his house on the forenoon in question ; that there, after entertaining them with "shendi," in which Malla did not join, and with pan-supareе, in which he joined, the accused murdered the deceased after Mastan left the place ; that when Malla found him in the act, accused inflicted a wound on his knee, and that he then left the house, locking up Malla inside, and thereby inducing suspicions on him. The accused denied that the deceased was in his keeping or that he murdered her ; and alleged that Malla and Mastan came to his house that forenoon with Raji and drank "shendi" there, and that whilst he went out to a shop to bring pan-supareе for them, they murdered the deceased ; that as he was returning, Mastan escaped on seeing him, and Malla also wanted to do so, but that he locked him up in the house, and left it to report the matter to the police. The question was whether the accused was proved to have committed the murder in question in the manner alleged by the prosecution ; and the Joint Sessions Judge found on the issue in the negative. The evidence, said Mr. Inamdar, was not of a consistent and satisfactory character, and although it might create strong suspicions against the accused, Mr. Inamdar was not prepared to base any conviction on it. Malla said that, when he was locked in the house, he called out for help, but nobody came to his rescue. Amina, a witness, said, on the contrary, that Malla did not raise any cry at all. Amina said that there were small holes in the door, through which one could peep and see what was inside, but the other evidence, according to the Sessions Judge, did not fully corroborate this portion. There were discrepancies and inconsistencies in the evidence of Malla and Mastan, and the Sessions Judge thought they were not trustworthy witnesses. On the whole, although the Sessions Judge did not feel sure that the accused was innocent, he was not prepared to rely on the untrustworthy evidence produced in the case. The Sessions Judge, agreeing with one assessor and differing from the other, acquitted and discharged the prisoner.

It was urged on behalf of Government that the lower court improperly distrusted the evidence of Malla and Mastan. The lower court did not attach due weight to the fact that it was the accused who induced the deceased to come to his house, that Mastan's clothes bore no blood-stains, while the accused had blood on his feet, his undergarment, and his face ; that no one saw Mastan leave the house at the time of the disturbance ; and that he had apparently left, as he said, before the crime. The lower court did not duly consider that the accused made no attempt to report to the police, but had actually gone beyond the town gate before he was arrested. The wound on Malla's knee, presumably not self-inflicted, clearly indicated that the weapon used in the murder was in the accused's possession. The facts that he was seen by several witnesses in blood-stained clothes, and the absence of any explanation as to the blood which was on his face and inner-garment were clearly indicative of the accused's guilt.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the arguments of the Government pleader and the circumstances of the case, rejected the appeal.

MURDER OF A BHUNGHI AT BELGAUM.

IMPERATRIX VS. DADA VALAD LADU.

The accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, on the 12th July last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. Mr. P. P. Khare appeared for the accused, and the Government pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that the appellant and two others were charged before Mr. Macpherson with causing the death of one Peda. The case for the prosecution was that there was ill-feeling between the local bhunghis employed in the cantonment and outsiders engaged by the committee, and that the first and third accused were dismissed to make way for outsiders, the first accused making way for deceased. The second accused was in cantonment employ up to the time of his arrest. The deceased was related to one Timma, and was quite lately employed, the two being upon one cart. About 10 o'clock, on the night of the 29th May last, deceased Peda and Timma attended muster, and were threatened by eight bhunghis, among whom were the three accused. The deceased mentioned the fact to his wife, but he and Timma went about their work as usual. They started from the place where the conservancy carts were kept, Timma driving and the deceased walking behind the cart with a lantern. After going about a hundred yards, Timma heard sound of beating behind, and jumping off the cart, found the three accused beating the deceased. He tried to interfere, when three other bhunghis attacked him, and he ran away, and fell senseless in Mochee Street. Some of the Mochees came out, and when Timma came to his senses, he asked them to look after Peda, telling them where he was. They, however, were afraid to go there, and went to Peda's house and told his wife, &c. Peda was afterwards conveyed to hospital, where he died, the *post-mortem* examination showing a fracture of the skull and presence of a clot of blood on the brain. Apparently, the fracture of the skull was invisible or unnoticed during life, and no special anxiety was felt till a day before the death. The jury by a majority found the three accused guilty of murder, with which verdict the Sessions Judge agreed, and sentenced them each to transportation for life. The capital sentence was not passed, as the accused were youths of about eighteen and twenty years of age.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, rejected the appeal of the first accused. The other two did not appeal.

DEADLY FOES to Dhobie's Itch and Indian Ring Worm are HEBMIT'S SATABANA SALVE and Agua Indicata. Two or three applications of the Salve infallibly cure the most obstinate form of the Disease, and the latter is used for the Disease when situated on tender skins. Each As. 6 only, of MADON, SONS & Co.

THE KHAMGAUM GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE adjourned third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held at the agents' (Messrs. Tyabjee and Co.) office, 19, Meadow Street, yesterday. In the absence of the chairman, Mr. Budrudin Tyabji, Mr. Futeh Ali Sheikh Ahmad was voted to the chair. The directors' report was as under :—

Your directors have the pleasure of submitting to you their report of the working of your factories for the year ending 30th June, 1894. The joint working at Khamgaum continued during the year ; and we are glad to say the result is satisfactory. Our Julgaum and Nandura factories, specially the former, show fairly good returns, as will be evident from a reference to the annexed accounts. As usual, we have set aside a sufficient sum for depreciation of machinery and building. We may mention that the Julgaum factory has been provided with a new high-pressure engine, the cost of which has been paid out of the amounts reserved in the depreciation account. The accounts show a disposable balance (including Rs. 472-5-8 brought forward from last year) of Rs. 11,269-13-11, out of which your directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 26 per share (being 13 per cent. on the paid-up capital), thus absorbing Rs. 10,920, and carrying the balance, Rs. 149-13-11, to next year's account. Two of the directors, Messrs. Budrudin Tyabji and Fateh Ali Sheikh Ahmad, retire by rotation in accordance with rule, but are eligible for re-election. You are now requested to pass the accounts, to appoint an auditor for the current year, and fix his remuneration.

The report was adopted, and resolutions in accordance therewith were carried. The usual compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered ..	85	54	69	71	70	76	61	44
Thursday, Sept. 29th.....	0	0	0	6	0	13	0	0
Total ..	85	54	69	77	70	89	61	44
Total fall to Sept. 20th, 1893	79	23	67	46	65	66	62	96
Total fall to Sept. 20th, 1892	119	18	97	48	95	30	91	6

Rainfall at Byculla, registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall during the week ending Friday, 14th September :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jubbulpore	45	2	Nasik	22	87
Raver	30	21	Deolali	26	64
Nimbora	27	21	Ghoti	102	88
Bhadli	23	61	Nargaon	21	10
Jalgaon	25	18	Warangaon	25	85
Sirsoli	31	17	Hotgi	17	56
Mhasawad	27	72	Mohol	15	84
Maheji	20	73	Madha	14	66
Pachora	22	73	Barsi Road	14	27
Kajgaon	16	74	Kem	15	25
Naydongri	19	50	Jeur	16	60
Chalisgaon	20	20	Pomalwari	15	25
Nandgaon	20	Dhkan		91	
Manmar	19	47	Lonauli	202	36
Lasalgaon	15	38	Dhond	7	59
Khervadi	18	38	Talegaon	43	97

ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall, during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 15th September :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	82	29	Baroda	55	47
Panjoo	71	59	Mehmadabad	49	90
Vaitarana	66	24	Ahmedabad	48	60
Palghur	69	4	Viramgam	39	54
Gholwar	81	32	Wadhwan	34	84
Daman	79	57	Dabhoe	64	75
Bulsar	71	16	Sevalia	60	35
Nausari	62	77	Godhra	30	74
Surat	43	54	Kharaghora	40	13
Kim	46	28	Limkheda	62	62
Broach	54	63	Dohad	33	62

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·711	W	3	94·0	73·9	65	..	28·41	+3·01
Agra	29·722	NW	5	93·5	74·2	71	..	29·52	+1·24
Cawnpore	29·749	SSW	2	92·8	74·6	87	0·38	41·72	...
Allahabad	29·720	NNW	3	92·1	74·8	87	0·13	46·45	+13·02
Jhansi	29·746	WSW	4	91·1	76·2	87	..	41·41	+9·32
Jacobabad	29·700	ESE	3	10[illegible]	[illegible]	89	..	0·20	−2·53
Karachi	29·765	WSW	14	[illegible]	75	..	..	18·63	+12·55
Joypore	29·799	WNW	7	[illegible]	72·0	72	..	25·70	+1·08
Ajmere	29·810	W	4	10[illegible]	71·8	76	..	23·41	+3·05
Deesa	29·839	W	3	92·8	73·5	74	..	23·66	−3·35
Ahmedabad	29·856	Calm	1	90·2	76·1	77	..	49·18	...
Bhuj	29·855	SW	12	92·5	73·9	68	..	37·44	+14·23
Rajkot	29·848	W	8	93·9	70·3	85	..	46·60	+29·08
Veraval	29·852	Calm	1	94·0	75·3	88	..	21·30	...
Neemuch	29·848	W	8	91·7	71·7	85	0·27	24·21	−5·19
Indore	29·841	NNW	4	87·0	71·1	93	0·55	25·74	−4·32
Saugor	29·799	SW	4	89·8	71·6	87	..	63·00	+29·67
Jubbulpore	29·779	WSW	2	88·9	73·6	82	..	47·30	−5·42
Hoshangabad	29·818	SW	2	90·3	74·7	87	..	46·45	−3·33
Khandwa	29·827	WNW	6	85·7	75·3	89	0·41	32·66	+4·75
Raipur	29·770	WSW	3	89·3	76·6	91	0·19	44·36	+9·69
Nagpur	29·787	WSW	10	90·4	71·5	76	0·72	45·93	+4·70
Amraoti	29·785	WSW	2	91·1	72·8	86	..	34·52	+5·63
Akola	29·805	NW	7	90·9	74·7	89	..	27·28

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
A quarter-plate camera, complete with rectilineal lense stand, and 5 dark slides, manufactured by a first-class London maker, and a violin in case.
An invoice of new double seated perambulators.
4 cases French coffee in 1 and ½ lb tins.
6 boxes pale bar soap
2 cases toilet soap
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Nanabhoy Krishnarao—
1 case 40 lb of rubber for rubber stamps.
On account and at the risk of Ebrahimbhoy Vully—
4 cases black waterproof umbrellas.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome double-seated brougham
1 strong office shigram
1 light strong built victoria
1 strong dog-cart
1 Swift's solid tyred new safety bicycle complete, good for rough road
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Marine Street, Fort, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood substantial household furniture of the latest design made by Madras workmen, consisting of complete drawing-room suites, elegant chiffoniers and cabinets, strong-made single and double almiras, elegant dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, revolving office table, &c.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF 40 CASES T. RED SWISS PRINTS.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Volkart Brothers' Delhi Agency, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Ramchander Kanhaiyalall, Delhi—

V D B	1909-1924—25 cases	40 cases T Red Swiss Prints
	1926-1 84—5 "	22 23" by 25 yards.
	2010-2019—10 "	

SALE OF 5 CASES OF SPANISH STRIPES.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Poranchund Purmesridas, of Cawnpore—

P P P		
M B	1925-29—5 cases	150 pieces Spanish stripes.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Sea View," Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, China flower-vases, Hinks' windproof lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., property of J. S. VLASTO, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 10, Crawford Market, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., the whole of the stock-in-trade of the late Jaffer Allarakhia, consisting of boots, shoes and slippers, tin trunks, leather portmanteaus, Gladstone bags, hats and helmets, woollen saps, coats, trousers, and suits, silk umbrellas and parasols, shirts, guernseys, shawls, table covers, towels, cotton and woollen cloth, socks and stockings, handkerchieves, cuffs and collars, belts, braces, courier and hand bags, silver jewellery, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 21, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome substantial-made teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., beautiful Satsuma and Kaga flower vases, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of W. J. DEAN, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.
The property of another Gentleman—
1 handsome strong victoria, with a handsome dark bay Arab horse, 14-1, 6 years old, carries a lady.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
On account and risk of Essoofalli Heptoola—
D. B. and Co. 771—1 case Berlin wool.
On account and risk of Jaffer Hove Alli Veerjee—
ZARMJMV and Co—361—2 cases glassware.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 powerful bay Arab, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 victoria with a bay horse and harness.
1 handsome strong bay Australian gelding, goes well in harness.
1 handsome strong canoe-shaped landau, with a pair of flea-bitten grey Persians, and set of harness, the property of a Gentleman gone Home.
1 pair of powerful bay Australian horses, aged, very quiet, both go in single and double harness.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels carpets, fancy table ornaments, &c, the property of G. E. LE MAISTRE, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Love Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery-ware, a first-rate mahogany semi-grand piano by Collard and Collard, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a strong palanquin office shigram with a powerful grey Arab horse and harness, one cow and one buffalo, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of D. BORI, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT THE LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On FRIDAY, the 5th proximo, at 2 pm., Messrs BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADY TENTH LANE.

On SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 p.m, Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell the undermentioned valuable property by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the first mortgagee of the same, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sheikh Hussein bin Sirajuddin Barbaray, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 26th day of June, 1893, and made between the said Sheik Husein bin Sirajuddin Barbaray of the one part and the said Ranchoddass Tribhowandas of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Khetwady tenth lane, (on the eastern side thereof), and without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2118 2119, new Nos. 19, 2223, old Survey No. 812, and new Survey No. 3-3936, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by a piece of vacant ground and partly by the property of Cumroodin Tyabjee, on or towards the west by the Khetwady Tenth Lane aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Khoja Mahomed Hassam, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Oosman Joomma, now of Pestonji Todywalla, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street No 7A and ward No 2905 (1), and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Ballabhoy Ballisai and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Pestonjee, Rustim and Kolin, Solicitors for the said mortgagee, at their office, No 27, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September 21, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the New De Lisle Road, Sheep Market, on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 3-30 p.m., the right of occupying the pens in the said Market for sale of live animals (sheep or goat) to private individuals under the terms of Section 403 (E) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 for six months, i. e., from 1st October, 1894, to 31st March, 1895. Each pen will be put up separately at the time of sale. The sale will be subject to the Municipal Commissioner's approval.
For further particulars and conditions of the sale apply to the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 21, 1894.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 8, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.
DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.
In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.
Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (200 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA
AND
H. P. SMITH, D. D. S.,
American Dentists,
No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)
Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 25 Lakhs.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
OPEN to all, including Government Servants. WOMEN are eligible as Subscribers.
SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.
RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments.
A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.
For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet your best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are Specific for all Bilious Affections.
DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, Sick Headaches and Costiveness.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, 20 lakhs were allotted between the three Presidencies, Calcutta taking 16 lakhs—at 1s. 1¼d.; one and a-half lakh of extra Bills having been placed at the same price on Bombay, this rate showing a decline of 1/8d. on last Wednesday's regular allotment price. The Exchange Banks further reduced their buying rate in Bombay by 1-16d., making it 1s. 1¼d.

Consols were 1/8 per cent. higher, at 102⅛; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchangad at 110⅛. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. lower, returning to Monday's quotation of £58. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1-16d. per oz., to 29 7-16d.; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 64 1/8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered. A further sum of £175,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. French Rentes in Paris declined ⅛ per cent., say, to 103⅛ *ex coupon*; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·18½.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, including 300 East Indians; both spot and arrival prices being all unchanged. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York, 6⅛ cents per lb. remained the price of spot Cotton; but October Futures were 4 points lower, at 6·48 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 22,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the first arrivals of this season's crop and those in the two previous years.

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Wednesday's Receipts	22,000	15,000	19,000
Four days' do.	99,000	61,000	81,000
Since 1st September	222,000	145,000	226,000

A further decline of Re. 1 per candy has taken place in our local Cotton market to-day, the feeling having been quiet, and business upon a very small scale. Exporters have bought 250 bales of Dharwar, at Rs. 171; while the Mills have taken 500 bales, consisting of 300 Bhownugger, at Rs. 162½-5; 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 147; and 50 each of Bengal, at Rs. 155; and Dhollera, at Rs. 170 per candy.

The official telegrams from the districts received this morning report seasonable weather throughout the Bengal Cotton circle, and state that only slight damage is expected in the Beawar district owing to the recent rain; though at Cawnpore the picking of the crop was likely to be delayed from the same cause, as it is also at Dhulia, in the Oomra circle. An inch and-a-half more rain had been registered at Broach; but this morning the weather had become bright, and the Cotton plants could scarcely look better than they did. In the Dhollera circle the weather generally was seasonable, and the crop was flourishing.

WHEAT has remained dull in tone, and business in this staple has continued on a small scale. Prices of *Delhi* and *Yellow*, however, have advanced ¼ to 1 anna per cwt., and we now quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs.	3	15	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3	14	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3	10	6 "
Red Delhi	"	3	5	0 "
Hard Yellow	"	3	9	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	7	0 "
Hard Red	"	3	6	0 "

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export to-day in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,252 bales.
Wheat	2,223 cwt.
Linseed	1,085 "
Rapeseed	1,708 "
Gingelly	1,044 "
Castorseed	3,891 "
Rice	33,479 "

FREIGHTS are unchanged; and the demand for tonnage does not improve. Business has been done to-day for early October shipment to Liverpool, at 13s. 6d. per ton for Seeds, and 14s. for Wheat.

EXCHANGE.—On the receipt this morning by wire, of news of the poor allotments of Council Bills this week as stated above, the market opened weaker at 1s. 1 13-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 1 7-16d. Demand, and at 1s. 1 17-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but a fair enquiry being early afoot for Bank Paper, legitimate and otherwise, the rates gradually receded to 1s. 1 3/8d. for Telegraphic and Demand, and to 1s. 1¼d. for Credits at all which rates business was reported, three months' sight Bills at the time being taken into next year also. Calcutta rates opened at 1s. 1 7-16d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 1⅛d. for six months' sight Credits; but on learning the weakness in this market, they receded to our level, but shortly recovered to 1s. 1 13-32d. Telegraphic; and, meantime, re-sales offering in this market, at 1s. 1 7-16d., our rates again steadied a little, say, to 1s. 1 13-32d., for ready Demand, and the same for forward Telegraphic, the Credit rate for three months' sight Bills remaining unchanged, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 1 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic....	1s. 1 3-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 1 7-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1¼d.	"
Francs do.	1·42	"

with forward Telegraphic quoted at 1s. 1 13-32d. and 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 1 17-32d. for 1895. The Banks will be closed again to-morrow for another Parsee holiday.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet and weak, and rates for 3½ per Cent. declined from 1/8 to 5/16 from the opening quotations, say, to 103 5/8 for Money and the near Account, and 103 3/8 for November; but towards the close a recovery of 1/8 per cent. from the reduced rates took place, and was maintained thereto. 103 nominal has been quoted for Fours.

SHARES have been inactive, and unchanged in value, the only alterations in our quotations this evening being an advance of Rs. 40 in Hindustan Cotton Mill Scrip; and of Re. 1¼ in Bank of Bombay shares, at Rs. 1,261¼ per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	2 15-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	102¼
3 per cent. Rentes	103⅛ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58
Bar Silver	29 7/16

The sum of about £175,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay, on the 9th instant, arrived at Singapore this day, the 20th instant.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 20.

The French steamer Saghalian, from Aden, and Orient steamer Orient, from Australia, arrived.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 20th September, 1894.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	20	...	39 p.m.	...	...
Teheran	20	2	55 p.m.	...	24
Suez	20	2		..	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 20th September, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	46	...	1
" Karachi	...	56	...	3
" Madras	...	17	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DOBBIE—September 14, at Chakrata, N-W P, the wife of Wallace H Dobbie, of Dehra Dun, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GRAHAM—September 11, at "Vernon Lodge," Darjiling, Capt George Graham, (late 33rd Duke of Wellington's Regt.)
JONES—July 27, at Mogok, Ruby Mines, District Upper Burma, John Robert Oliver Jones, A S P, (fourth and youngest son of the late Rev Thomas Jones, of Cherapoonjee, aged 29 years.
PATTERSON—September 11, at Palamcottah, Mr George Patterson, former resident of Madras, of paralysis, aged 78 years and 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1894.

THE Municipal Commissioner of Bombay is nothing if not practical, and his Administration Report for the year 1893-94, submitted to the Standing Committee at Wednesday's meeting, like Mr. Acworth's previous reports is an eminently business-like compilation. To students of the evolution of local self-government in this country the report will possess a peculiar historic interest, as recording the work of the concluding year of the minority of the first Municipality established on Indian soil. Prior to 1873, the local administration of the city was conducted by three Commissioners—one a "full-time" Commissioner, appointed by Government, and the other two "half-time" Commissioners, appointed by the Bench of Justices, who sat periodically to revise the administrative acts of these gentlemen. But the Bench had little real power and the Commissioners' somewhat lavish expenditure of the ratepayers' money led to a popular agitation against the system. The Government was induced in consequence to make the first real experiment (for such it has ever since been regarded) in local self-government. The representative principle thus admitted into local administration has ever since been extending, until at the present time we not only have Municipalities and local boards throughout the length and breadth of the land, but also a system of representation on the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils. The report before us shows that the Bombay Municipality thoroughly realises the responsibilities of full manhood. In certain quarters amusement seems to be derived from making the Municipality a butt for cheap ridicule—a process rendered easy by a consistent refusal to see the unfairness of holding the whole body responsible for the indiscretions of two or three noisy and factious members. But the Corporation can well afford to pass these thoughtless criticisms by unheeded, so long as it continues to display the zeal it has in the past brought to bear in the performance of its duties. Before proceeding to consider a few of the chief features of Mr. Acworth's report, we may be permitted to express a hope that in due course we may be presented with a compact and readable history of the "infancy" of the Bombay Corporation. The annual administration reports—increasing year by year with the increase of Municipal work—would afford to anyone well acquainted with the subject ample material for such a volume.

The total income of the Corporation available for expenditure during the year, including the opening balance, was nearly ninety-seven and a-half lakhs of rupees, of which amount a sum approaching twenty-eight lakhs was in hand when the year closed. The revenue for the year, although three and a-half lakhs less than that of 1892-93, was better than the estimate by over a lakh and a-half. The increases, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, were derived from wheel tax and toll fees, tobacco duties and market receipts; while there were decreases under the head of property taxes, town duties, returns from property, and miscellaneous. An annual saving of Rs. 1,74,376 in interest and sinking fund has been effected by the repayment of the balance of a Government consolidated Loan bearing interest at four and a-half per cent., and by a reduction in the monthly charge on account of the Vehar Water Works Debt. The sanction has been given by the Viceroy-in-Council to the raising of a loan of twenty-three and a-quarter lakhs in three instalments, for drainage, water-works, and other improvements. The first and largest instalment of this loan—thirteen lakhs—was raised last January. The revenue from town duties decreased during the year by something like one and a-quarter lakhs, this being due to diminished receipts from grains of all sorts, sugar, and timber. It might be inferred from these decreases that the commercial prosperity of the city has somewhat declined; but, however that may be, we find that at the end of the year the value of private properties, according to the assessment book, was raised by new buildings and enlargements by five lakhs of rupees. It is satisfactory to note that there were only thirty appeals in the Small Causes Court against valuations. Of this number only three were allowed, the others either being dismissed or settled by consent. The total assets of the Corporation are estimated at Rs. 5,32,04,496, being Rs. 1,58,62,861 in excess of liabilities. A brief reference is made by Mr. Acworth to the disorganization of business caused by the riots of August, 1893, but the report is silent regarding the controversy between Government and the Municipality as to the increase of the police force—a circumstance, no doubt, due to the fact that the question had not been settled when the financial year ended. Seeing that the most important duty of the Corporation is the conservation of the public health, it is satisfactory to note that there was a considerable decrease in the mortality returns as compared with the previous year. It should, however, be remembered that 1892-93 was an exceptionally unhealthy period. It is a remarkable evidence of the cosmopolitan and heterogenous character of the population, that less than half of the 23,142 persons whose deaths were registered were known to have been born in Bombay. The deaths from cholera numbered 147, being 22 less than in the previous year, and eleven below the average. Although vehicular traffic continues to grow, it is satisfactory to find that the number of fatal street accidents has steadily decreased for the last four or five years, being 19 in the year under review as compared with thirty-three in 1890-91. Five new fire-stations were opened, and the work of providing suitable accommodation for the respective brigades has been pressed forward. The property destroyed by fire was valued at six and three-quarter lakhs. As might be expected, the figures under this head vary enormously from year to year—in 1891-92 the property destroyed only amounted to three-quarters-of-a lakh, while in the previous year it approximated to twenty-three lakhs.

The principal drainage works undertaken during the year were those connected with the Colaba sewerage, which are estimated to cost over seven lakhs. As these works will introduce into Bombay the well-known Shone system, their practical working will, be noted, as Mr. Acworth says, with care and interest. It is rather doubtful whether the residents of Colaba Causeway and its vicinity will endorse the Commissioner's opinion that up to the close of the year "fairly satisfactory progress had been made." In February last the important work of carrying out the sewerage of the Umarkhadi District, at an estimated cost of three and a-half lakhs, was taken in hand. The new Worthington pumping engines were fixed at Love Grove station, and have since been working with satisfactory results. The work of connecting buildings with the sewers remains at a standstill, as the House Connections Committee have not yet sent in their report. Another matter of equal importance relegated to a Committee is the consideration of the question of the best means of disposing of town sweepings. It is somewhat questionable whether the elaborate scheme for conveying kutchra to Chimboor now before the Committee will be adopted, in view of the Commissioner's acknowledgment of the "highly satisfactory results" of the trial given to Garlick's incinerator. The work of constructing an overbridge at Falkland Road is being proceeded with, and since the year closed a satisfactory arrangement has been come to between the Government, the Corporation, and the Port Trust, in regard to the projected erection of an overbridge at Wari Bunder, and the provision of land for a burying-ground for the Mahomedan and Beni-Israel communities. For the purpose of ascertaining the best practical mode of street-watering various experiments have been made, and the Commissioner hopes that a plan may be devised which will yield satisfactory results. The time has certainly come for the substitution of a less cumbrous and more efficient method than the present system of using antiquated water-carts, which, as Mr. Shroff has often complained, are open to the further objection that great cruelty is inflicted on the bullocks employed in drawing them. With a view to the more effectual lighting of the city, experiments are still being made with the patent Welsbach burner. Naturally enough a good portion of the report is devoted to particulars concerning the water-supply. The Corporation has sanctioned the supply of water to the Coorla Municipality for a period of five years, at the rate of twelve annas per thousand gallons. A similar agreement with the Bandora Municipality has been in force since 1892. In view of the discussions before the rains concerning the connection between an impure supply and the presence of crocodiles in the lakes, it is interesting to learn that rewards were claimed for the capture of four of these reptiles and the finding of sixty-four eggs. The sum of thirty thousand rupees was provided in the Budget estimates for the extension of water mains. In consequence of an unfortunate controversy with the G. I. P. Railway Company the work of connecting the Tansa and Vehar mains at Chinchpokli was temporarily suspended. The net increase of connections during the year was 370, bringing up the total number of separate supplies to 18,856. In addition to these connections the City of Bombay possesses nearly two hundred free supplies in the shape of wells and drinking fountains, but it is satisfactory to note that the closing of dipping wells and the substitution of a purer supply from taps is still proceeding apace.

CONSIDERING that continuous improvement is being made in the manufacture of arms of precision, and the rifle in use in the British army is declared to be the best in the world, it is not easy to understand how it comes about that the qualifications of marksmen are to be lowered. The new musketry instruction book and its requirements from instructors are so explicit, and of such assistance to the aspiring rifle-man, that one might have expected to find marksmanship qualifications raised rather than reduced. But the authorities of the Hythe School of Musketry are responsible, and standards are now so low that there will be very few soldiers in India, at all events, who do not secure a "good." The scales to obtain in England and in India are differentiated, the former being lower, for there are atmospheric influences at home which are unfavourable to good shooting; but here the light is always good and there are more opportunities for practice, so none can complain that our standard of proficiency is higher than at home. Marksmen in England using cordite must secure 160 points; in India, using black powder, 175. A first-class shot must score 130 at home, 145 here; a second-class shot eighty in England, and a hundred here. Infantrymen making less than eighty at home or a hundred here will be in the third class. The standards of merit also vary, and here too, it has been lowered. Very good demands 130 in England, 150 in India; good, 115 and 130, respectively; moderate, 100 and 115; any score, under those is classed as bad, and these new standards are to have effect from April. The changes enumerated above are the chief ones, but there are several others, which will require to be studied by commanding officers, instructors, and men. The hints which are given as to the use of the new rifle, and the care which must be taken of it when cordite cartridges are used, are not to be lost sight of. It is pointed out that the rifle must be cleaned, immediately after firing, for if left uncleaned even for a few hours the fouling is difficult to remove Revised data as to trajectory are also inserted in the new book. Aim correctors are substituted for auxiliary sights, and the descriptions of fire are now limited to individual, volley, and independent, the first of these, permitted in certain circumstances, in extended order, being an innovation. Elsewhere we publish a list of the changes, which are improvements or otherwise. But the new musketry book bears the imprint of authority, and must be the law until experiments have demonstrated the necessity of revision. A contemporary, we notice, expresses surprise that the mean extreme range of the Lee-Metford rifle is 3,450 yards only. It will be remembered that 4,200 was, not long ago, officially stated to be the range, and is disappointed that the "best rifle in the world" thus carries nine hundred yards less than the German Mannlicher. There are many marksmen who decline to accept this statement as a fact, and look forward to the coming experiments near Calcutta to enlighten even the Hythe School of Musketry on this point.

MR. J. F. HEWITT, late Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, has just published a book through Messrs. Constable and Co., on the Ruling Races of Pre-historic Times in India, South-Western Asia, and Southern Europe. The work has not yet reached this country, so far as we know, but copious extracts are given in the home papers, which enable us to judge of its character. The purpose of the book, as we read, is to trace the movements and describe the religious and cosmical ideas and the material civilization of a people, which existed before the dim times of Aryan conquest, which spread itself over the old world from Southern India to Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, Spain, and Western Europe generally, and introduced into these countries the village communal, matrimonial, and other systems, remnants of which have survived into comparatively recent times. His story is based on oral traditions, on ruins, on implements, and mythology. Mythology the author turns to chief account, and his book is by one reviewer described as an attempt to unravel through mythology the story of the childhood of humanity in Asia and Europe. The primitive Indian folktale was, according to Mr. Hewitt, but a lesson in agricultural education. "As the Indian Dravidians still do," the pre-Aryan tribes of ancient India looked carefully after the education "of their children," and thought that one of the most important tasks they had to fulfil was that of teaching the knowledge they had acquired to the young of both sexes. Mr. Hewitt argues that in every village, the rising generation was trained by their mothers and maternal uncles, and it was from the teaching instincts thus developed that the folktale and the national proverbs, which are as ubiquitous as the folktale, originated. An analysis of the earliest of these stories, which do not profess to be historical, will show that almost all of them are connected with the explanation of natural phenomena, and that they generally are the product of the brains of agricultural or hunting races who had keen mercantile instincts. For whenever these stories have individuals for their heroes they almost always turn on the idea that happiness must follow the possession of riches. To learn how Mr. Hewitt turns myths into realities and these into history, we must wait until the arrival of his book.

THE prospectus of the annual October Gymkhana Sports has been issued, and promises an interesting meeting both for sportsmen and spectators. When, four years ago, the idea of an annual gathering was first mooted, it was doubted if anything so successful as that undertaking has proved, could be organised. But a strong working committee has each year improved upon its previous efforts and next month the programme is likely to prove more attractive than any previous one. Opening the week will be a two-days' athletic meeting. Three cups and a multitude of prizes are offered for the twenty-three contests. Two days' mounted competition follow. During the week, also scratch and handicap golf competitions, open to members of all recognised clubs in India, will be played, and a bowling handicap will likewise be decided. For the encouragement of competitors it must be observed that the railway companies have consented to grant return tickets at single fares on presentation of a certificate which the honorary secretaries will issue.

THE despatch of the mails for England on Friday afternoons has now ceased, and Saturday departures are re-commenced from to-morrow.

MAJOR H. HAY, 1st Bombay Lancers, will act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, vice Captain F. J. M. Edwards, and during the absence, on leave, of Major A. Wapshare.

DURING the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. E. C. Cox, Mr. H. R. Hume will act as District Superintendent of Police in the Hyderabad District.

SURGEON-MAJOR C. MONKS has been appointed Superintendent of Mahableshwar.

THREE months' privilege leave has been granted to Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Khandeish.

MR. G. A. HIGHT, Deputy Conservator of Forests, second grade, has been allowed by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

DURING the absence, on privilege leave, of Surgeon-Major D. N. Parakh, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Barker, M.D., will act as Medical Officer, Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, in addition to his own duties.

PRIVILEGE leave for sixty days has been granted

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE BATTLE OF PING-YANG.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

Further particulars received here of the battle of Ping-Yang show that about one-fourth of the Chinese Army succeeded in escaping after the defeat.

THE NAVAL BATTLE.

THE JAPANESE CLAIM THE VICTORY.

News of the naval battle, which was telegraphed yesterday, by Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai, has been confirmed.

The engagement took place at the mouth of the Yu-Lu River.

The Japanese admit that they suffered a heavy loss, but claim the victory.

They deny having lost any ships, but concede that three war-vessels have been badly damaged.

The general opinion is that the battle was an indecisive one, and has been disastrous to both sides.

THE JAPANESE IN KOREA.

ADVANCE ON MUK-DEN.

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 20.

The Japanese are marching upon Wi-Ju, on the road to the sacred city of Muk-Den.

It is expected that they will reach Wi-Ju at the end of the month.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

THE POLICY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

M. Le Meyre de Vilers' special Mission to the Hovas has revived the interest regarding the dealings of France in Madagascar, to the detriment of English interests in that country.

The British Government desires to see an equitable *entente* being established between the French and the Hovas, since the present situation in Madagascar is embarrassing to all the parties concerned.

All trade in the island has come to a standstill, owing to the strained relations which at present exist between the French and Malagasy Governments.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

General Norgate.

[A few biographical details appeared in our yesterday's issue, including the fact that the General died on August 31, at Towyn, North Wales.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, with the homeward Indian mails of the 14th instant, arrived here, at midnight, on Wednesday.

THE LOAN CONVERSIONS.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

The following Notification has just been issued :—

Notice is given that all notes of the following four per cent. Loans (1st Loan of 1st May, 1865, so far as not notified for discharge on 13th August, and the reduced Loan of 1879), will be discharged at the General Treasury, Fort William, on December 31. But proprietors of notes, as hereby advertised, must tender their notes for reduction to 3½ per cent. before October 3.

A separate Notification is also issued notifying that the balance of the four per cent. Loans of 1832-33 and 1835-36 will be discharged at Fort William on the same date and under the same terms.

The following is the statement of total conversions of the four per cent. Government notes into 3½ per cents, up to the 17th September, in England and India :—Loan of 1832-33, 45 lakhs ; Loan of 1835-36, 97 lakhs ; Loan of 1842-43, 25·98 lakhs ; Loan of 1854-55, 22·16 lakhs ; Loan of 1865, 30·78 lakhs ; and Loan of 1879, 4·50 lakhs.

The outstanding balances are as follows :—Loan of 1832-33, 16 lakhs ; Loan of 1835-36, 55 lakhs ; Loan 1842-43, 1·33 lakhs ; Loan of 1854-55, 2·30 lakhs ; Loan of 1865, 4·79 lakhs ; Loan of 1879, 9·12 lakhs. Of the above balances about 150 lakhs are outstanding on the London registers, composed almost entirely of the two Loans of 1865 and 1879.

The total conversion of all Loans are :—In India—63·41 lakhs ; in England—21·43 lakhs ;—total, 84·84 lakhs. The total outstanding balance of all Loans is 10·25 lakhs.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Council of his Excellency the Viceroy, this morning, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller moved that the Bills to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Burma Municipal Act, and the Army Bill be referred to select committees. This was agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Antony Macdonnell also moved to introduce the Bill to amend the Lower Burma Village Act, and referred, at some length, to the objects of the Bill in question. The Bill will be taken into consideration at the next meeting.

INDIAN TRADE REVIEW, 1893-94.

The following are the chief extracts of the summary of Mr. O'Conor's review of trade :—The closing of the mints had an immediate and most important bearing on the trade import of gold, which increased by over 76 per cent. ; and the result, owing to the mints closing, was that importers took advantage of the temporary fall of exchange to put their goods on the Indian market as fast as possible, and the value of imported merchandise by the end of the year exceeded that of the previous year by 78 per cent. The total trade imports and exports, together with those for 1893-94, was Rx. 202,854,540, being a greater amount than recorded during the previous five years ; and including Government transactions, the aggregate trade of the year was Rx. 206,086,249. The imports of silver were even larger than last year's, as the recommendations of Lord Herschell's Committee were divulged in Europe some time before action was taken in India, and in consequence great quantities of silver were shipped to India to arrive before the mints were closed. The total imports of gold merchandise and silver during this year were 16 per cent. larger than the preceding year. In imports merchandise the largest increase of more than half of the whole, namely, Rx. six and three-quarter millions, occurred in cotton goods, including yarns. Imports in metal also increased greatly, the increase in cotton goods and metals amounted to 68 per cent. of the whole increase. While the import trade increased to this unusual degree the export trade suffered. Foreign merchandise was smaller than the previous year, and exports of Indian merchandise were only fractionally in excess of the trade of last year. Three articles of great prominence in trade fell off very considerately. In cotton, yarn, and goods there was a decline of Rx. 1,858,100 ; in opium a decline of Rx. 1,235,585 ; and in grain and pulse also there was a decline of Rx. 4,237,830. Rice and wheat have also been exceptionally low.

PERSIAN MULES AND COWS.

The Persian Government have notified to the Government of India, through the Foreign Office, that the export of mules and cows from Persia is entirely prohibited, after thirty days' grace, dating from the 18th instant.

POONA RACES.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 20.

The first day of the Poona races was a great success. There was a large attendance, the race stand being crowded. The racing throughout was satisfactory. The afternoon was a fine scene ; altogether it was a gay and festive one. The easy victory of Cæsar for the Poona Derby was a great surprise to most people. The favourites won in all the other races.

FIRST RACE.—"The Dealers' Plate."—Rs. 500 from the fund. For all Arabs landed after 1st August, 1893. Distance, one mile. Weight, weight for age. Penalties, winners once, 4lbs., twice, 7lbs., oftener, 10lbs. Allowances, Maidens on 1st May, 1894, 7lbs. Maidens 10lbs. ; Galloways allowed 7lbs. extra. Entrance, Rs. 25, to close and name at 8 a.m., the day before the race. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,500.

Mr Sabir bin Futtah's ch a h Pekin II, 9st 4lb, Mirza 1
Mr Rustomji Byramji's ch a h Silvermane, 7st 12lb Luchman 2
Mr James' b a h The Earl, 8st 7lb, Robinson 3

Won easily by half-a-length ; a poor third. Time, 1 min. and 59 secs.

Betting : Evens on Pekin II. ; 6 to 4 on Silvermane ; and 3 to 1 against The Earl.

SECOND RACE.—"The Maiden Galloways."—Rs. 1,000 to the winner, and Rs. 200 to the second horse from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each galloway declared to start. For all Arab galloways, Maidens on 1st May, 1894. Distance, 1¼ mile. Weight, for inches. Penalties, winners once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs, oftener, 10lbs. extra. Allowance, galloways landed after 1st Aug., 1893, allowed 4lbs. Entrance, 1st May, Rs. 25 ; 15th June, Rs. 50 ; 1st September, Rs. 100.

Mr Lyndon's g g a g Lucky Boy, 7st 12lb, Mirza 1
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a g Fakeer, 8st 11lb, Ebrahim 2
Aga Moochool Shah's b a g Grain, 7lb 13lb, Robinson 3
Mr Abdool Rahman Esau's b a g Nosand, 9st 7lb, Noor Mahomed 0
Mr Runjeet's g a g Warrior II, 9st 3lb, Native 0
H H Maharaja of Mysore's ch a g Isinglass, 9st 3lb, Wool.. 0
Mr M N G's ch a g Briton, 9st 3lb, Ryder 0
H H Aga Khan's ch a g Russian, 8st 12lb, Gibbs 0
Mr F W Smith's b a g Flexible, 8st 6lb, Smith 0

Lucky Boy led from the start, and was not overtaken, thus winning easily by three lengths. Five lengths divided the second and third horse. Time, 2 min. and 22¼ secs.

Betting : 3 to 2 against Grain ; 5 to 2 against Lucky Boy ; 3 to 1 against Isinglass ; 4 to 1 against Russian ; 6 to 1 against Briton and Flexible ; and 10 to 1 against the others.

THIRD RACE.—"The Poona Derby."—Rs. 2,500 to the winner ; and Rs. 500 to the second horse from the fund with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. The third horse to save his entrance and starting sweepstake. For all Arab Maidens on 1st May, 1894. Distance, R. C. and a distance. Weight, weight for age. Penalties, winners once, 4 lbs ; twice, 7lbs ; oftener, 10lbs extra. Allowances, horses landed after 1st August, 1893, allowed 4lbs ; Galloways allowed 7lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entrance, 1st May, Rs. 50 ; 15th June, Rs. 100 ; 1st September, Rs. 200.

Mr H E A W's ch a h Cæsar, 7st 13lb, Luchman 1
Aga Jungee Shah's ch a h Red Jacket, 9st 10lb, Gibbs 2
Colonel Reid's bn a h Recall, 9st 3lb, Robinson 3
Mr Ali bin Ameer's g a h Budhan, 9st 3lb, Ebrahim 0
Mr James' g a h Hankow, 9st 3lb, Pugh 0
Mr Runjeet's ch a h Ratanada, 9st 3lb, Native 0
Mr M N G's b a h Robin Hood, 9st 3lb, Thompson 0
Mr M N G's b a h Toofan, 9st 3lb, Ryder 0
Mr Sabir bin Futtah's b a h Rex II. 8st 13lb, Mirza 0

Won by three lengths. Half-a-length separated second and third. Rex II. led to the mile post, where the others crossed up. Red Jacket made a big effort at the distance, but Cæsar who had got ahead just before kept the lead and won easily. Time, 2 min. and 52 secs.

Betting : 5 to 4 against Red Jacket ; 2 to 1 against Recall ; 7 to 2 against Cæsar ; 6 to 1 on Rex II. ; 8 to 1 on Hankow ; and 10 to 1 against the rest.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Arab Pony Derby."—Rs. 1,500 to the winner, and Rs. 300 to the second horse from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 75 for each pony declared to start. The third pony to save his entry and starting sweep. For all Arab ponies. Maidens on 1st May, 1894. Distance, six furlongs. Weight, for inches. Penalties, winners once, 4 lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; thrice or oftener, 10lbs extra. Allowances, ponies landed after 1st August, 1893, allowed 4lbs. Entrance, 1st May, Rs. 25 ; 15th June, Rs. 50 ; 1st September, Rs. 100.

Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a p Ringleader, 8st 13lb, Ebrahim .. 1
H H Aga Khan's b a p Hamid, 8st 7lbs Gibbs 2
Mr Ali Taleb's ch a p Nuseer, 8st 13lb, Pugh 3
H H Maharaja of Mysore's g a p Mohti, 9st 3lb, Ryder 0
Mr Runjeet's b a p Harmony, 9st 3lb, Native 0
Mr Macpherson's g a p Ruhinton, 8st 13lb, Robinson 0
Mr Abdool Rahman Esau's ch a p London, 8st 13lb, Mirza.. 0

Ringleader was leading slightly at the home turn with Nuseer and Hamid just behind. They could not overtake him, he having increased his lead, and won easily by three lengths. About the same distance lay between the second and third. Time, 1 min. and 25 secs.

Betting : 5 to 4 against Ringleader ; 5 to 1 against Ruhinton and Nuseer ; 4 to 1 against Hamid ; and 15 to 1 against the others.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Trial Stakes."—Rs. 1,000 to the winner, and Rs. 200 to the second horse from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all horses. Distance, R. C. Weight, weight for age and class. Penalties, winners once, 4lbs. : twice, 7lbs. ; oftener, 10lbs. extra. Winners of a race value Rs. 2,000, once, 7lbs. extra ; twice or of a race value Rs. 5,000, 1 st. in addition. Allowance, maidens allowed 7lbs, Entrance, 1st May, Rs. 25 ; 15th June, Rs. 50 ; 1st September. Rs. 100.

Aga Moochool Shah's b aus m Minnihaha., 9st 10lbs, Gibbs. 1
Mr Eddy's ch a m Her Ladyship, 9st 8lbs, Captain Firman 2
Mr Forrest's br w g Napoleon, 8st 6lbs, Mildenhall 3

It was an easy win for Minnihaha by a length and a-half ; a poor third. Time, 2 min. and 52 secs.

Betting : 3 to 1 on Minnihaha ; 4 to 1 on Her Ladyship ; and 6 to 1 on Napoleon.

THE POONA RIOTS.

TWO BRAHMINS CONVICTED.

In the magistrate's court, to-day, two Brahmins were convicted, in connection with the late riots, of stone-throwing, and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 25 each, or, in default, to one month's imprisonment.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 20.

The progamme of railway construction in India during the next five years is being matured both as regards lines to be constructed by the State and those which can be left to private enterprise.

MANAGEMENT OF RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS.

The Government of India has addressed the Madras Government on the question of management of religious endowments, and its reply to the representation of that local Government will shortly be made public.

THE WAZIRISTAN DELIMITATION ESCORT.

No modifications have been made in the plan for providing an escort for the Waziristan Delimitation Commission. Troops will move through Gomul early next month.

PROMOTION TO STAFF CORPS OFFICERS.

Among the proposals likely to be discussed for improving promotion in Staff Corps is one under which lieutenants would receive the local rank of captain after ten years' service, and captains the local rank of major after eighteen years' service. This promotion will carry no increase of pay.

BURMAN DACOITS KILLED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 20.

A Press note says that Nga Hmat, who has given trouble in North Katha, and two of his chief followers have been killed whilst resisting their capture. This gang is now dispersed, most of the members having surrendered.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 19.

10 p.m. ... 78·4

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

6 a.m. ... 77·7
10 a.m. ... 81·8
12 p.m. ... 83·6
4 p.m. ... 82·8

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE despatch from the Secretary of State on army re-organisation will be considered at once by the Government of India, with a view to the final disposal of the questions connected with the abolition of the Presidency Commands. To secure smoothness in carrying out the scheme the General Order of the Governor-General-in-Council should issue before the close of the Simla session.

THE Northern Chin Hills are to be made over to a new military police battalion, which will be formed by drafts from existing battalions in Upper Burma. The 10th Madras Infantry will be withdrawn from the hills, and the permanent garrison of Burma will be reduced by one regiment of native infantry.

MR. J. FAIRLIE MUIR, District Magistrate of Dharwar, referred for the orders of the Bombay High Court the proceedings of Mr. Govind Venkatesh Datar, second-class magistrate of Hubli, who, in June last, convicted Francis Richard Thompson, in the employ of the Southern Mahratta Railway, of endangering the safety of others by a rash or negligent act, and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 20, with the alternative of five days' further simple imprisonment. It appeared that some carriages were being shunted on the railway line, and the accused was acting as guard in charge of them. He failed to give the required signal to the driver to sound his whistle before starting the engine, and the latter put his engine in motion without sounding the whistle, with the result that a boy, who was painting a wagon on the line, was run over and killed, and other workmen only escaped injury with difficulty. The evidence showed that the accused was in a state of intoxication immediately after the accident. Mr. Muir said that this fact rendered the accused's case not only reprehensible, but made him also liable for being drunk while on duty ; and that an exemplary punishment seemed called for. Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Ranade have directed notice to issue to the accused, requiring him to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside, and a new trial ordered before a magistrate of the first-class.

A RIDICULOUS rumour reaches a contemporary, that in consequence of recent cases against him, or rather against his wife, Nawab Ghulam Mahbub Subhani is likely to be deprived of his powers as an honorary magistrate by the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore or other local authority. Now, seeing that the Nawab's wife came successfully out of these trials, it seems to us that the Executive has no authority to punish the husband without committing a constitutional error which brings us back to the time of Charles I. The Nawab is, we understand, the leading Mahomedan jagirdar of Lahore ; his father did loyal service to the Government ; he has always satisfactorily discharged his duties as honorary magistrate, and the recent litigation has ended in his wife's favour. If the local "tin gods" of Lahore elect to go behind the judgment of the law courts and punish the Nawab for offences which his wife is proved not to have committed, they will not only justly provoke all lovers of justice, but they well know that they are weak enough to play into the hands of a clamorous political minority.

IN a belated article regarding the ruling of Lord Harris at the meeting of the Legislative Council last month that the Hon. Mr. Javerilal could not discuss the land revenue system during the Budget debate, the Calcutta *Statesman* says :—"It is obvious that if Lord Harris be right in thus limiting the scope of the debate, the usefulness of the non-official members of Council and the efficiency of their criticism will not so much be impaired as altogether destroyed. The line of cleavage between matters which concern local expenditure and those which trench upon Imperial finance is sufficiently clear, and we have no complaint to make of his disallowing the discussion upon the question of exchange compensation. But to burke debate upon the land policy of the Government is to forbid discussion of nearly every item in the Provincial Budget, for, broadly speaking, the only question in India is the land. The single industry of the people and the source of nearly the whole revenue, it occupies throughout Bombay and the Deccan a position of peculiar prominence. So that if all questions relating to the land are to be placed in the *index expurgatorius* of criticism, the non-official members, for all the use they can be, may as well be replaced by so many dummies. The Hon. Mr. Javerilal was anxious to draw attention to the fact that the increase in the land revenue was, in his opinion, largely due to the enhancements in the revision settlement operations in progress in the Presidency, operations which, he believed, were causing a deep and widespread feeling of discontent among the cultivators. He is well known not only to Lord Harris and his Council, but also throughout the Presidency, as one who speaks with peculiar authority regarding the land, a subject of which he has, for many years, made a special study.

THE connection between the Indian and Chinese telegraph systems will be made from Nampoung to Momein, the distance between these two places being between sixty and seventy miles only. The alignment will thus be along the valley of the Taeping River, which is the caravan route for trade between Burma and Yunan. The posts and wire for the whole of the new line will be sent from India to Bhamo, and thence onward to Nampoung, where work will be begun by our telegraph officers. It is not yet known whether the Chinese Government desire that actual construction in their territory should be carried out by those officers, but the arrangement is that all the material at least shall be placed ready on the frontier. To put up the wire to the boundary line from Nampoung will be a very simple matter indeed, and it would seem most desirable that the Indian Telegraph Department should undertake the further stretch onwards to Momein, the present terminus of the Chinese lines. The latter are in charge of Mr. Jensen, a Dane, who deserves every credit for having carried on the work of construction during the last few years so far westwards as Momein. The linking-up of the two systems will involve the laying of a new wire from Bhamo to Rangoon, so that the traffic may be quickly dealt with. The Indian Government is deeply interested in the business, their aim being to secure a cheap overland route for all telegrams passing between India and China. The charges by cable to the Further East are very heavy, between Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 per word, whereas by land the tariff should be under Rs. 3 per word. It may not be generally known that already there is a land route from Moulmein, through Siam, to French territory, the charge being Rs. 2 and 15 annas per word. But this is not much used, and there are always objections to messages passing through foreign territory, which may suddenly be closed to telegrams owing to political complications.

THE Pushkas Fair, which is the largest horse and cattle fair in Rajputana, will be held at the sacred tank of Pokhar, three miles from Ajmere, next month. A very large number of horses and cattle will be exhibited this year. It is reported that the Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara has ordered that in future a tax of one per cent. shall be levied on sales of horses and cattle at the fair, which amount to about Rs. 2½ lakhs. The money, about Rs. 2,500, thus collected, will be given away in prizes to successful exhibitors. The best horses of the Kathiawar breed are brought to this fair, and always secure a ready sale.

How many people know that Burma tobacco which grows into large coarse leaves like horse radish, is never smoked by Europeans? All the cigars in Burma are made from Tanjore or Trichinopoly leaf imported by the ton. In Calcutta the Moulmein and Rangoon cigars are made at the back of Dhurramtollah from Bengal leaf, and do not pay import duty.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Burma says that cattle-plague has worked havoc all over that province and in the Shan States. Thousands of them, it is said, could have been saved by both preventive and curative measures, had the disease been taken in its earliest stage. But in Burma the Civil Veterinary Department up to date is represented by only one man.

IT appears from the last census that the average length of the life of a Bengali is only twenty-one years.

MISS ROMA HAMILTON leaves Peshawar this week to join her sister Miss Hamilton, M.D., at the Amir's capital. She travels with an escort especially sent by the Amir.

DURING the past five years the gain on the copper coinage passed into circulation in India has varied between three and three-quarter and eight and a-half lakhs per annum. The gain to Government last year was about five lakhs of rupees.

THE Dehra Lunatic Asylum, [illegible] charity, is urgently in need of funds. There are about a hundred and fifty inmates in the asylum, and about four or five thousand rupees are annually required for their maintenance. Half of this amount the Government of the North-West Provinces contribute, the rest is made up of private donations, church offertories, etc. This year there has been a lamentable falling off in the amount of private subscriptions, and unfortunately there are more to provide for than have ever been on the rolls. Any help will be thankfully received by Dr. E. D. Ruttledge, Civil Surgeon of Dehra, and Superintendent of the asylum.

THE East Indian Railway earnings, for the week ended 8th September, were, Rs. 8,59,341. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 7,93,109. Increase, Rs. 66,235. Miles open, week ended 8th September, 1894, 1,659. Corresponding week last year, 1,610. Increase, 484. Per mile open week ended 8th September, 1894, Rs. 518. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 492. Increase, Rs. 26. Earnings from 1st July, 1894, to 8th September, 1894, [illegible]. From 1st July, 1893, to 8th September, Rs. 79,47,449. Increase, Rs. 2,14,880.

THE operations of the Survey [illegible] Burma during the coming field [illegible] mined. The programme of No. [illegible] on the Upper Burma Survey, is [illegible] progress of the Burma-China fro[illegible] If a Commission be appointed, [illegible] will be taken from this [illegible] probably absorb the greater pa[illegible] demarcation be postponed, it [illegible] the greater portion of the Pa[illegible] survey of the Southern Sha[illegible] scale, while a detachment [illegible] Carey, the Political Officer, for [illegible] ing the unexplored country in [illegible] Hills from Tiddim to the Man[illegible] ders. The Upper Burma Triang[illegible] be continued during the com[illegible] working eastwards from Cash[illegible] and another westwards from [illegible]

THE Examiner's Report of [illegible] Geography of India, recently [illegible] ter Geographical Society is in[illegible] average age of the candidates [illegible] *India* gives some examples [illegible] question invited an account o[illegible] of India and their present dist[illegible] replied one disciple of Lord [illegible] black kind of persons." "The [illegible] of India," [illegible] are th[illegible] the Hindus, and the Coolies." [illegible] versed in tea-drinking adver[illegible] Parsees, the Mazawattes, Bu[illegible] Ceylonese." The gem of the c[illegible] a "short essay upon the dai[illegible] peoples of India :—"The dut[illegible] ferent to that of India. The [illegible] very careful of what they do. [illegible] to sit down they carefully brush [illegible] sit down, for fear they should sit [illegible] sects ; when the English people s[illegible] care whether they sit on insects [illegible] Office, our contemporary thinks, m[illegible] secure the services of the author of [illegible]

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON AND Co., [illegible] for the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, the owners of the transport Kowshing, are said to have obtained from the Chinese Government, at the time of the chartering of that vessel, a sum of £35,000 for the value of the vessel and £15,000 for the value of its appurtenances, making a total of £40,000, as guarantee against any accident.

THE thanks of the Government of India have been conveyed to Colonel M. A. Rowlandson for the good services rendered by him during the period of nearly twenty years which he has passed in the Military Accounts Department. These services include work done in the field as Comptroller of Military Accounts with the Egyptian Expedition of 1882, and in cantonments, especially during the last five years and a-half in which he has filled with credit the important and difficult position of Comptroller. Colonel Rowlandson has just vacated the appointment of head of the Western Circle at Rawalpindi.

THE winding up of the affairs of the Himalaya Bank is beginning to draw towards a conclusion, and it has become possible to judge pretty accurately what the creditors are likely to get. Two dividends of an anna in the rupee have already been paid by the liquidator, the second in October last, but the subsequent proceedings in the criminal trial of the manager and directors, and in the civil case brought in the Sessions Court at Saharanpore, showed by the disclosure of the character of the so-called assets of the bank that there was not a great deal more to be looked for. The creditors will eventually, we believe, get a third anna in the rupee as the ultimate return on their money. The liquidation business is being steadily prosecuted, and as soon as all the assets that are capable of realisation can be collected, the final dividend will be paid and the court's permission taken for the necessary closing order. It is hoped that everything will be finished in six months from the present date.

A FEW days ago the *Pall Mall Gazette* published under the heading, "An Impossible Programme," a series of suggestions for the government of the Indian Empire. The chief of these were that the Prince of Wales should be proclaimed Prince Imperial of India, that he should delegate the social functions of the Viceroy to another member of the Royal Family, while the administrative functions of the Governor-General should devolve on the President of the Council and the Council, the latter body consisting of nominated ex-Governors, Indian officials of long experience, and the great semi-independent Native Princes. Inasmuch as no legislation would be sanctioned by the Council which did not command a clear majority of English votes, the *Daily Chronicle* considers the position of the great semi-independent Native Princes would not be such as to commend itself to their self-respect ; and, on this and other grounds, it stigmatises the scheme as ignorant, offensive, and preposterous. The means which most commends itself to the *Chronicle* for effecting necessary reforms in the Empire of the East is increased vigilance on the part of Parliament, though it confesses that "there is much wanting in the temper and equipment of Parliament for the adequate oversight of Indian administration." In its opinion the most pressing requirement of the moment is the existence of some power capable of effectively controlling the Secretary of State in the interests of India. His tendency is to be swayed by political influences at home, a tendency which is perceived by the people of India and "therein lies a danger of great import and some imminence." True, the India Council was established as an effective check and guide to the Secretary of State ; "but the India Council reflects the Anglo-Indianism of a past generation, and, though its experience may sometimes be useful, it is, to all intents and purposes, practically helpless when the Secretary of State takes the bit between his teeth. Witness the import duties on cotton goods!" The only Power that can be relied upon to exercise this wholesome influence is Parliament," supported by popular urgency ; for it is on the English people and the English Parliament that the responsibility lies in the last resort." Instead, therefore, proceeds the *Daily Chronicle*, of girding at the "ignorant interference and fanatical experimentalising" of Parliament, the practical course would seem to be to spread accurate knowledge of India at home, to maintain a steady and unprejudiced criticism to foster general interest in the great Indian problems, and keep Parliament up to its duty. The root-problem of the whole business, it declares, in conclusion, is the military policy of the dependency, for a rectification of that would be the first step towards placing the finances of India on a sound basis, and thereby inaugurating an era of genuine prosperity.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

2ND ROUND, FIRST TIE.

THE second round of the Rovers' Football Tournament commenced, yesterday afternoon, on the Cooperage, between the Welsh, winners of the first match in the first round, and the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment who happened to draw a bye in the first round. The afternoon was rather hot and sunny, but the number of spectators was very large. A considerable number of soldiers of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment lined the boundary and evinced a great deal of interest throughout. The game was very interesting and full of incidents which elicited ejaculations from the crowd such as "go on," "brave" and "where's the centre forward." The crowd showed a great partiality towards the Welsh and cheered and encouraged them. Both sides looked well trained and an equal and consistent game was kept up throughout, though the play was rather "rough and savage." From performance which was displayed by the Welsh on Monday it was generally expected they would have an easy walkover. These expectations were not realised, [illegible] Lancashire men won the match by [illegible]

Stone	half-backs.	Potter
Callier		Walsh
Harris		Woodward
Williams	forwards.	Duckworth
Dalbier		Brannan
Edwards		Dr. Morris
Stafford		Abbott
Campbell		Mulligan

CRICKET.

BOMBAY VS. POONA.

THE return match between Bombay vs. Poona will be played to-day and Saturday at Poona. The following will represent the home team :—Captain Poore, Mr. A. D. Wilkins, Captain Cox, Surg.-Major Martin, Lieutenant Usborne, Dr. J. E. Trask, Messrs. Stockdale, Hancock, Cates, Deas, and F. L. Sprott. The Bombay team will be composed of Captain Smith, Messrs. Greig, Clarke, Cheetham, Stephen, Creagh, Brooks, Macbeth, Captain Wright, Dr. Burroughs and Mr. Major.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE match between an eleven of the Bombay High Schools Association and a scratch team selected from the various clubs in Bombay will commence this morning, on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, at 10-30 punctually, to allow of stumps being drawn early to permit of polo practice. The following are the names of the teams selected :—

SCHOOL TEAM		SCRATCH TEAM
B M Billimoria	(New High School)	N Glazebrook (capt)
S K Dadysett		Symes
N M Bharucha		Major Byan, R A
H J Mody (Proprietary School)		S Tomlinson
M Vakharia (Elphinstone School)		H White
R Carpenter (Cathedral Scho l)		K H Vakil
F P Colabawalla (Fort High School)		P M Dalal
N Langrana (Parsee Orphanage)		E N Daver
N B Sakhatwala (St. Xavier's)		All N Tyabji
Ali N Ali (Anjuman-i-Islam School)		Ibrahim Rahimtula
D J Tata (captain)		A B Kirtikar and another

POOR HINDUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While the news of trouble and dissension between the two prominent factions of the native community engage our attention at present, it is indeed a relief to find the letter of your correspondent "Publicus," appearing in your issue of Saturday last, exhorting the numerous leaders of the Hindu community to undertake the task of adopting some measures for supplying their fellow-brethren with a few of those most important institutions—both educational and charitable—that would tend more to advance their interest and promote their welfare than any of those movements started ostensibly with the object of furthering their cause and improving their condition, and I write with the view of urging upon all the leading wealthy men of the various Hindu castes to give their most serious thought and consideration on the matter, and to take as promptly as possible such requisite steps as may be deemed advisable in the interest of the whole community. The Hindus are proud of their ancient grand civilization, and if they at all care to regain a position of it at least, it is certainly essential for their wealthy leaders to come out boldly not only with their energy and activity but also with their gold. It is very desirable to have the subject discussed in the public press, and I would take the liberty of suggesting the advisability of circulating that valuable letter of your correspondent amongst the rich Hindu Shethias. It would also be much better if it is translated into Guzerati and Marathi, and copies of the same distributed amongst the public at large. That would be the most appropriate way of reaching all the classes of the reading public, and it would thus create a consensus of public opinion about it. I feel confident that some public-spirited citizen will take up the suggestion and do the needful.—Yours, &c.,

A HINDU.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Secretary of State has permitted Second-Lieutenant G. A. R. Watts, Staff Corps, and Sub-Conductor W. Godfrey, Ordnance Department, to return to duty.

THE services of Surgeon-Captain J. Jackson, M.B., Indian Medical Service, have been placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

EXTENSIONS of leave, on medical certificates, have been granted by the Secretary of State to Lieutenant C. T. Ducat, for two months ; and Lieutenant M. R. Hunter, for six months.

MR. SETALVAD AND MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I venture to request you to publish in your paper the accompanying further correspondence that has passed between myself and Government, in reference to my application to certain municipalities for information and which the president of those municipalities had refused even to place before them. In their last letter Government refer me to the answer given to the question of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta about the matter at the last meeting of the Legislative Council. That answer and [illegible] correspondence to which the honourable member refers, raised the issue, whether certain documents, of which copies were [illegible] were such public documents within the meaning of the Evidence Act, which the applicant, as a member of the public, was entitled to inspect. This was an issue for the president and not Government to decide. I have endeavoured, over and over again, to the best of my ability, to point out that the issue is not, whether as a member of the public, I was entitled to inspect any public documents, but whether like any other individual, I was not entitled (1) to ask the person or body possessing or owning certain information and documents if they would [illegible] of their own choice to furnish me with them, a question with which neither the Evidence Act nor the definition of public documents therein has the remotest connection ; and (2) whether the president of the body so addressed was not bound to lay my application before it. I wish the author of the resolution of the Government on the *Mahratta* could be made to sit in judgment on the answers of Government to my question. I frankly confess I am puzzled at the attitude of Government, for it is impossible to suspect them either to conscious evasion or want of comprehension. Perhaps, after all, it is only the cunning of what James Russel Lowell called, "their deft official fingers and their politicians' skill," at which I must conclude by confessing to be thoroughly baffled and beaten.—Yours, &c.,

CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.

From the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B.A., LL.B.

To the Hon'ble Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S.I.,

Bombay, 4th July, 1894.

Sir,—In acknowledging receipt of your letter of 30th ultimo I venture respectfully to point out that there [illegible] be a misapprehension as regards the issue [illegible] before Government by my letter of 17th [illegible] claimed for myself as member of [illegible] rights or privileges in excess of those [illegible] public with respect to the in[illegible] from the several municipalities, and [illegible] clear in one of my letters to Mr. [illegible] aware that municipal records are public [illegible] the Indian Evidence Act, and that, [illegible] they have to be proved they must be [illegible] manner laid down in the said Act for [illegible] documents. I may, however, respectfully [illegible] either the Evidence Act nor any other [illegible] municipal or other public [illegible] [illegible] nation as they [illegible] from [illegible] I am also aware [illegible] and duty of [illegible] ordinate officers of a municipality [illegible] and records properly and according [illegible] the president by Section 25 (c) of [illegible] 1884, but I venture to submit that the [illegible] clothed with the power of either saying [illegible] plicity shall not give to any body any [illegible] mation contained in those records or [illegible] wever, not necessary to enter into [illegible] on about these and other points [illegible], but which I never placed be[illegible] letter of the 17th June. The [illegible] I respectfully submitted to [illegible] r an officer of Government [illegible] nt of a [illegible] is or is [illegible] communication addressed to [illegible] unicipal body before whom [illegible] t which Government have [illegible] I have, &c.,

[illegible] IMANLAL H. SETALVAD.

[illegible] Native Department,
[illegible] Castle, 21st July, 1894.
[illegible] LeeWarner, C.S.I., Secretary.

To the Hon'ble [illegible] Setalvad, B.A., LL.B.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated July 4, inquiring "whether an officer of Government who is the official president of a municipality is, or is not, bound to submit a communication addressed to him as president, to that municipal body before whom he is asked to lay it."

2 Before dealing with this precise inquiry I am to revert to your preliminary observations on the misapprehension of Government as to the issues previously raised. The Governor-in-Council would regret the mistake if, in the first instance, he misapprehended the standpoint from which you made your inquiries of the presidents of certain municipalities, but inasmuch as in your letter to the president of the Broach Municipality, dated 5th April, 1895, you wrote : "I have been elected to the Council by the municipalities of the Northern Division as their representative, and I am seeking certain information in that capacity from one of my constituents." It appeared necessary to comment on that point when replying to your first letter to Government. The Governor-in-Council, however, notes the correction contained in your letter under reply : "I never claimed for myself as a member of council any legal rights or privileges in excess of those enjoyed by the general public."

3. Turning then to the particular issue which you now raise, I am, in the first instance, to remark that Government are not aware that there is any distinction as your question would seem to imply, between the duties and obligations of official and non-official presidents of municipalities. When a president, official or non-official, is asked to lay a communication before the Corporation, his compliance or non-compliance with the request must depend on the nature of the communication in question. Whether a president is bound to lay an application for copies of municipal records or for information before the Corporation when asked to do so, by one of the general public, is a legal question which cannot well be answered without particular advertence to the circumstances of the particular case, and it is contrary to the practice of Government to lay down any rule on the construction of legal obligations.

I am, in conclusion, to express a doubt as to whether you have not in some measure misapprehended the scope and object of the remarks cont

request to the municipalities. I never applied for certified copies of any documents. I am, therefore, at a loss to understand why repeated references are made to those sections of the Indian Evidence Act, that are intended to enable parties to prove, in courts of law, the contents of municipal records, by means of certified copies of them, instead of getting the original records, produced in court, and which provisions of law have nothing whatever to do with the undoubted powers of a municipality to give any information if they so choose, from their own records. It is clear, therefore, that, in the present case, the presidents were never called upon for the purposes of Section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act, viz., for the purpose of the grant of certified copies of public documents to decide "whether documents of which copies were asked for, were public documents within the meaning of the Evidence Act which a member of the general public was entitled to inspect," as it appears from para. 4 of your letter Government imagine, for the simple reason, that there was no such application before them. The real point, as I have already submitted, is that the presidents ought to have left my request to the municipalities for information to be decided upon by them as they may deem proper in dealing with their own records and over which they would have unquestioned authority, instead of calling upon me to apply through Government, or refusing to place my letter before the board for whom it was intended.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.

Girgaum, Bombay, 7th September, 1894.

From the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, B. A., LL. B.

To the Hon'ble Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S.I., Secretary to Government, Poona.

Sir,—I have the honour to remind you of my letter, dated 5th August, 1894, to which I have not yet been favoured with a reply.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.

No. 210 of 1894.

Legislative Department, Bombay Castle, 17th Sept., 1894.

From the Hon'ble Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S.I., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

To the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, B. A., LL.B.

Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated the 18th September, 1894, I am directed to invite your attention to my letter No. 164, dated the 5th July, 1894, and to the reply lately given in the Council Hall to a question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) C. H. H[illegible]

For Secretary to Govern[illegible]

DADAR STATION, B. B. AND C[illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY G[illegible]

SIR,—I desire to invite attention to the [illegible] exists of giving first and second class pas[illegible] to the platform of the railway station [illegible] earlier hour in the morning than at hal[illegible] present arranged. If the passengers fr[illegible] the station before this hour, they ar[illegible] the platform by the police, who [illegible] peculiar capacity for carrying out [illegible] and unreasonable regulations with [illegible] If you happen to arrive at Dadar [illegible] from Poona, say at five in the m[illegible] wait a long while outside or [illegible] where there are a few benches [illegible] by natives. I was a second [illegible] Poona on Monday night', alighting [illegible] tion, G. I. P. R., early in the [illegible] proceeding to Bandra, I went [illegible] to the Dadar B. B. and C. I. R., as soon as I could find [illegible] carry my luggage, and must have crashed [illegible] break. The entrance is through [illegible] to the platform but barred [illegible] from getting access to th[illegible] shouting from the opposite [illegible] kholetha hai, jao wuther[illegible] sit on one of the be[illegible] arrival of the Bandra train from [illegible] sequence of the policeman's [illegible] and took a seat with the [illegible] enclosure near the ent[illegible] and two or three dozen [illegible] here for nearly an hour [illegible] train from Bombay [illegible] my luggage to the platform [illegible] had to wait for the [illegible] to the platform as my arrival [illegible] no difficulty in [illegible] train, and my [illegible] eventually sub[illegible] class one, in the [illegible] ordinary privilege of railway passengers all over the world—namely, admission to the platform on their transfer from the station of one railway to that of another. If the police at Dadar are instructed to carry out a rule for the exclusion of passengers from the platform before half-past five, this should be made generally known, as in that case, the passengers would, I am sure, prefer waiting at the Dadar Station on the G. I. P. line, where a very obliging ticket-collector is always ready to provide them with chairs or some suitable accommodation during their detention. The ticket-collector at the other Dadar station seems to think it quite immaterial what he says to a passenger who inquires as to the time when the station opens in the morning and how long it is closed at night. He was consciously making a wrong statement when he told me it was closed all night. The main point of my complaint is that the Poona passengers transferred from the G. I. P. R. to the B. B. and C. I. R. are strictly excluded from the platform at Dadar when they happen to get there before half-past five in the morning, and this means that they have either to wait at the entrance with the native third-class passengers assembled there, or stand outside with the chance of being drenched in a shower of rain at this time of the year. These few remarks seem necessary in view of the inconveniences which the present arrangements inflict on the class of passengers referred to.—Yours, &c., Z.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me, through the medium of your paper, to draw the attention of the authorities concerned to the following:—Rumours are afloat that a great change in the present time bill of the G. I. P. is to take place from next month, which would really cause great inconvenience to many of the suburban and local residents who are daily passengers on this line. A local train starting from Victoria Terminus at 21-50 is, it is rumoured, to be discontinued, which will be inconvenient to many clerks of different offices who are on many occasions required to work up till 9 p. m., and also to those men of business who have generally to stay up to late hours in the city. The same local train returning the next morning, which is also the most convenient one to many clerks of the post and telegraph offices, the port trust and the dockyards, the mill-hands as well as to the passengers of the coasting steamers starting from Bombay in the morning, is, it is believed, to be discontinued. Again, a local train starting from Coorla, a growing town, at 8-20 a.m.—also a convenient one to many clerks employed in different firms and offices requiring their attendance at 9 a.m.,—is also to be discontinued by which these clerks, too, will meet with great inconvenience. Further it is rumoured that other changes in the bill are under contemplation but as the bill is not actually before us we need not discuss them here. It is, therefore earnestly hoped that the trains referred to above which are the most convenient ones to those mentioned above may not be discontinued, thus relieving them from the inconveniences and troubles issuing from such a

CHANGE.

THE slave dealing scandal in Egypt will be an unpalatable morsel for Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, and those of his way of thinking who champion the cry of Egypt for the Egyptians. If ever the policy preached by these gentlemen—happily few in number—should be carried into effect, it would soon transpire that Egypt for the Egyptians meant Egypt for the Pashas. Ali Pasha Sherif, the principal culprit, is president of the Legislative Council, which, last year, recommended the suppression of the Slave Department. Most of the accused are of high standing. Hussein Pasha is a retired General in the Egyptian Army. Sharwarby Pasha is a prominent member of the Legislative Council, while Dr. Shafi has held an official post. Ali Pasha claims to be an Italian subject, and, at the request of the Italian Consul, his trial will be postponed until the question of his nationality has been considered. It is alleged that he obtained naturalisation in 1867; but if this be so, he had no business on the Legislative Council, all the members of which must be Ottoman subjects. The *Times'* correspondent at Alexandria points out that the Legislative Council was instituted as an entirely native body, to watch over the interests of the natives, and teach them self-government. But now its president springs a surprise on the authorities by appearing as a foreign subject, and invoking foreign protection when arrested on a charge of committing a grave offence against Egyptian law.

INDIAN LOAN CONVERSIONS.

THE following notification was yesterday issued as a "Gazette of India" extraordinary:—

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE. PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 4770.

Simla, the 20th September 1894. [In the following Notification "Notes" means "Promissory Notes of the Government of India," and includes "Stock Certificates" issued in lieu thereof:]

1. Notice is hereby given that all the Notes of the following Four per cent. Loans, namely:

Four per cent. Loan of 1st May 1885, so far as not notified for discharge in Notification No. 4092, dated 13th August,

Reduced Four per cent. Loan of 1879,

will be discharged at the General Treasury of Fort William (Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta) on December 31st, 1894, on which date the interest on su[illegible] will cease

2. Proprie[illegible] advertised for discharge have[illegible] be exercised before noon [illegible] ... ten- dering thei[illegible] per cent., [illegible] effect from [illegible]

3. The [illegible] known a[illegible] and of 15[illegible] paid of[illegible] until t[illegible] payme[illegible] India[illegible]

4. [illegible] at t[illegible] or [illegible] Es[illegible] be[illegible] t[illegible] s[illegible]

[illegible] the Indian appendix to [illegible]gulations, have been em[illegible]own hill.

[illegible]st useful little modern [illegible]ning drill, have been sub[illegible]hts.

[illegible]re are now limited to three, [illegible] Volley, and Independent. [illegible]in circumstances permitted in [illegible] is rather an important inno[illegible]ose who consider that control[illegible]ability of development.

[illegible] whistle to [illegible] they could [illegible]ructions u[illegible] Fire, are far [illegible]sired to fire [illegible]mmand now is [illegible] Both ranks [illegible]een the order [illegible] 'Firing when [illegible] Control of fire [illegible] the apparent [illegible] closely to the [illegible] Drill Book. The im[illegible] remarkable that [illegible]ree in one impor[illegible]ot and difficult [illegible]ion of words of [illegible] Drill Book an [illegible]grounds independent [illegible] commander orders [illegible]dependent firing.' This [illegible]der, who gives the [illegible]o fire, names the [illegible]mber of rounds to be [illegible] Book an Instructor [illegible] independent fire,' and [illegible] Volley Firing or In[illegible]ot name the number [illegible] the Section 'Attack [illegible] Book, the superin[illegible] command 'Fire one or [illegible] other variation. In[illegible] Excellency the Com[illegible]trained to publish a [illegible]at when, especially as [illegible]he Drill and Musketry [illegible]ere to be followed. It [illegible] to confusion for troops [illegible]er on the rifle range and [illegible]

[illegible]until the books are [illegible]

[illegible]when in the attack fire [illegible]anders, arms are to be [illegible] reference to this order [illegible] every possible device is [illegible]nding officers to evade [illegible]s and section command[illegible]necessary, but that they [illegible]en properly, or direct or [illegible]ront of them; nor do they [illegible]per to continually expose [illegible] of being shot accidentally [illegible]

[illegible] the ranges and in the butts, [illegible] to be detailed from a corps [illegible] other than [illegible]

[illegible] rifle ranges has been introduced, and [illegible] very useful.

[illegible]or individual and field prac[illegible]d, and the standards in the [illegible]been much reduced. As far as India is concerned this is matter for regret. The standards could well have been raised—not lowered. It must be remembered, however, that the regulations are made for troops firing in England, where climatic and other conditions are less favourable to good shooting.

	New scale for Cordite, Infantry Pts.	Old scale in India with black powder, Infantry Pts.
Marksmen ..	160	... 175
1st class shots ..	130	... 145
2nd " ..	80	... 100
3rd " ..	under 80	under 100
	Standard of Merit.	
Very good ..	130	... 150
Good ..	115	... 130
Moderate ..	100	... 115
Bad ..	under 100	... 115

It is understood that the new classification and standard of merit will have effect in India from 1st April 1894.

New sectional moving and vanishing target practices have been introduced under excellent regulations; all details being left to commanding officers. These practices have been for some years in vogue in the native army.

The time-honoured, but obsolete stadiometer pattern, 1863, still heads the list of range finders.

The Progress Return is now to be rendered quarterly instead of monthly. This will be hailed with great satisfaction by commanding officers and adjutants. It would be feasible and answer every purpose if it were cut in two, and its submission ordered twice a year.

In paragraph 239 of these new Regulations is mentioned 'Musketry Orderly Room Sergeants.' —No notification of the introduction of this new rank has yet reached India.

The misnamed 'cleaning rod' is now rechristened 'clearing rod.'

It is stated that the pattern of the Lee-Metford carbine is not yet approved. It would appear from this that the introduction of this weapon for cavalry and artillery is in contemplation. At present regiments of cavalry, and companies of garrison artillery, will bring out from England with them Martini-Metford carbines.

The revolver target bull's-eye has been decreased from 1 foot to 9 inches in diameter.

Tables A for recruits have been slightly modified, but this does not much concern us in India.

The size of the targets in the 5, 6, and 7 days' practices for trained soldiers of cavalry have been altered. In the cavalry under the new regulations 150 points instead of 155 qualify for marksmanship; first class 120 instead of 130, and second class 70 instead of 85.

British Infantry on the 7th day of their target practice now have to fire the first seven rapid volleys at 400 yards instead of at 500 yards; and the second allotment of rounds at the same distance in two ranks, instead of in one rank kneeling.—"Pioneer."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* is publishing "Some Indian Impressions" under the signature "IL." The writer begins well, by cautioning his readers against harbouring the fallacy that a hurried holiday trip will enable anyone to understand India. A winter tour in our Eastern Empire, he declares, will just suffice, if used with diligence, to give a newcomer the measure of his European ignorance. It is by no means too much for that purpose; and therefore a man who comes back from one winter tour thinking he has learnt to know India may possibly be excused. But the writer goes on to say if he comes back from a second visit, thinking he knows all about it, his ignorance must be reckoned invincible. Probably, he will be of the stuff whereof anti-opiumists and supporters of the so-called National Congress are made; and if for the misfortune of Great Britain and India, he happens to be in Parliament, he may possibly do no small mischief. It is with India as with Rome, in the story of Pius IX.'s greeting to foreign travellers. "You have been a week in Rome?" he would say to one. "Then, of course, you have seen everything." And to another: "You have been here a month? Well, you have seen much, but no all." And to a third: "You have spent a year in Rome? Then you have earned that to know Rome needs a lifetime."

Holloway's Pills.—All our Faculties.—Almost all disorders of the human body are distinctly to be traced to impure blood. The purification of that fluid is the first step towards health. Holloway's Pills recommend themselves to the attention of all sufferers; no injurious consequences can result from their use, no mistake can be made in their administration. In indigestion, confirmed dyspepsia, and chronic constipation the most beneficial effects have been, and always must be, obtained from the wholesome power exerted by these purifying Pills over the digestion. Persons whose lives have been restored to ease, strength and perfect health by Holloway's Pills, after fruitless trial of the whole pharmacopœia of Physic, attest this fact!

THE NEW MUSKETRY BOOK.

MUSKETRY Instruction Books dated 1894, for the Lee-Metford rifle and carbine, for the Martini-Henry rifle and carbine, and for the Martini-Metford carbine, have been received in India, and will be taken into use at once. Fresh editions of these regulations have been very badly wanted for some time. We propose to notice the more important changes in the Instructions for the Lee-Metford rifle and carbine, premising that the pattern for the latter has not yet been approved.

Judging distance practice must now be carried out by all trained soldiers once a month, and the results be entered in the squadron or company annual return.

Paragraph 12 of part X. of the Infantry Drill, 1893, relating to field practices at field training, has been embodied on page 18.

Skirmishing is now called "Extended Order Practice," and a new target has been introduced for this exercise.

It is noted that, with cordite ammunition, the rifle must be cleaned out immediately after firing. If left uncleaned for even a few hours, the fouling is difficult to remove. Instructions are added for stripping and assembling the bolt. Fresh data have been given regarding the height of the trajectory, namely 4 feet at 500 yards, when using the fixed Fixing bayonets at 350 yards has the effect of bringing the bullet down It may be here mening anything on the thing fastened on do gle, has a peculiar and ght of bullets. Results ent only.

cordite ammunition has

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

THE Candidates for the First Examination in Medicine are requested to be present in the University Library on Monday the 24th September, at 9-50 a. m., and their attendance will be required ten minutes before the commencement of each subsequent examination. Candidates are forbidden to take any books or papers into the Examination Hall.

The Examination will be conducted in the following order:—Monday, 24th September—10 a. m. to 1 p. m., Chemistry, and 2 to 5 p. m., Botany; Tuesday 25th September—10 a. m. to 1 p. m., Materia Medica and Pharmacy. The Practical Examination in Chemistry, Botany, and Pharmacy will commence on days to be appointed by the Examiners. The following gentlemen will conduct the Examination:—Khan Bahadur Hamanji Sorabji, L. C. E., Ph. D., M. C. G. (Berlin), and the Reverend H. Kemp, S. J., Ph. D. in Chemistry and Practical Chemistry; Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar, M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L. R. C. P., (Lond.) and Mr. G. M. Woodrow, in Botany. Ardesir Pestonji Kama, L. M. & S., and Surgeon-Captain M. A. T. Collie, M. B., C. M., in Materia Medica and Pharmacy. A meeting of the Examiners, presided over by the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine will be held in the University Library on Monday the 8th October, punctually at 4-30 p. m., to determine the results of the Examination.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

The Candidates for the Second Examination in Medicine are requested to be present in the University Library on Monday the 1st October, at 9-50 a. m., and their attendance will be required ten minutes before the commencement of the subsequent examination. Candidates are forbidden to take any books or papers into the Examination Hall. The Examination will be conducted in the following order:—Monday, 1st October, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., Anatomy; 2 to 5 p. m., Physiology and Histology. The Practical Examination in Anatomy and Physiology will commence on days to be appointed by the Examiners. The following gentlemen will conduct the Examination:—A. M. Kunte, B. A., M. D., and Surgeon-Captain H. Herbert, F. R. C. S., in Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical; Surgeon-Captain C. H. L. Meyer, M. D., B. S., M. R. C. S. and Adarji Mernoji Masani, M. A., B. Sc. in Physiology and Histology; A meeting of the Examiners, presided over by the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, will be held in the University Library on Monday the 15th October, punctually at 4-30 p. m., to determine the results of the Examination.

AN ANARCHIST HAND-BILL.

THE following is a sample of the literature circulated among the crowd at the Hyde Park demonstration against the House of Lords, the specimen being printed as published:—

SCORCHER REPRINTS.

BY CHAT.

The Abolition of the Queen—'Lords, and 'Commons—Revolts, Chaos—a Commune—a open letter to William. Ewart. Gladstone. Premier, of England.

By Chat.

William. Ewart. Gladstone,

'I, Dan Chatterton, Atheist, & Communist,—'In Revolt against the Plunder, Blunder.—& Bloody Murder, of Kingcraft, Priestcraft, Aristocrasy, Landocrasy,—Moneyocrasy, that—cursed the workers life for years. Demand—that the Fraud, (called) Parliament, At once,—Rescind any Act of Succession,—to Victoria-Guelph. Queen of England,—'Her (so called) Heirs, to the Throne of England. 'That all Money Payment, be stopped Instanter, Giving Her the Order to Clear Out at once.—'That the House of Lords, be declared an Illegal assemblage of Scoundrels, 'Is Abolished.

Then Disband Army, Navy, & Police Force.—Withdrawing our Accursed Rule, from India, China, Zulu, our many Colonies.—Bringing home Ships Armaments and Men, Leaving them with—Wales, Scotland, Ireland,—Free to the Supreme Voice—of each Peoples. Free from a Blasted Despotism, of Brutal, Bloody, English Rule.—

Finaly, Abolish the House of Commons, Yielding Possession to the People, who will be Supreme, We. will be there 'Me Thinks, The Bugle Sound calling the People,—To their own Senate, To take Instant action to formulate the Structure of A Glorions Commune. No Poverty,—Disease, or—Death. As too Dav. 'This Is Our First Duty.

William. Ewart. Gladstone.

'Will You, Do This?—We, Think Not.—What Then, ? A Bitter Bloody Guerila War, Fight, & Retreat, If Needfull, Fight, & Retreat, every Inch of Ground, Untill We destory You,—In Details of a Bloody Extermination.—

Sisters, Brothers,—Not Too-Much Work. One, Hour, —a Day for every Woman, & Man, 'How will You Get It, ?—By Intelligent Industry, Stamping Out Brutal Idleness,—'Vive La Commune.

DAN. CHATTERTON,

No God, No Devil, No Heaven, No Hell, No Church; No Priest, No Monarch.—No Money.—'Revolt—Kill —Idlers—Vive—La Commune.

By Chat.

No God—No Devil. Ah, What a Glorious Reality, At last we are free of the Infernal Incubus of Superstition and Degradation.—No Heaven, No Hell.—The little Baby-brain, Free at Birth to revel in delight of Liberty, of Reason.—No Church. No Priest, to fasten as bloodsucker on that young life.—With It's Base, Bloody, Brutal, teaching of Damnation for Disobedience. 'Nay, as the Eye of the Babe, wanders in lovely space—of Clouds, of Sun, Moon, Stars, all twinklining in a maze of beauty, entwining building grandueur, —Information of Woman, of Man.

The Race of Citizens,—born In a Halo of Liberty, such as this, Will no longer Tolerate a Brutal Monarchy.

They Instantly Abolish all Parliamentary form of Government, The entire Moneytary system—Building the Commune, In the Freedom of Co'operative Community. All Citizens have Equality of Everything requisite.—'Life will then indeed be Grand. No Unemployed, Starving Peoples, Disease, Death. It's Sorrow and Pain—Minnimised. Each Citizen,—will perform Her, or His, One Hour, of productive labor for the use of all Every one, taking turn—in evoiving the Voice of a People.

'Ah, Say's—King,—Priest, Merchant Princely Swindler—Land Robber,—Coal Ring,—Judges,—Lawyers,—Burglar,—Mission Man.—Bible Woman,—Burglars,—All.—But that means Work. 'Yes, It does, Or What?—A 9 foot Drop.

The Apathetic Coon,—Say's You will Never get That, 'Eh You cannot have Never.—Everything is Part of Ever, Time. Space. Ever.—Matter.

OLD CHAT.

NEWS has been received from the interior to the effect that Major-General Channer, who, with a couple of other officers, Captains Lyster and Boucher, is on a shooting expedition Tibet-wards, had penetrated by the 22nd August to Mansarowar Lake, a locality rarely reached by sportsmen now-a-days owing to the exclusiveness and jealousy of the Tibetans. On this occasion they seem to have contented themselves with a passive hostility towards the travellers, following them about and breaking down bridges, and so forth, but not otherwise interfering with their movements. The party had not brilliant sport up to date, but they had bagged a couple of yak bulls, and a fair quantity of lesser game.

ANXIOUS that there should not be any exaggeration in our presentation of the case of Surgeon-Major Smith, writes the *Pioneer*, we feel it desirable to correct one misapprehension which may have arisen from the earlier articles on the subject. It was there assumed that as the complainants were staying in Tanjore as the guests of Dr. Smith, there was no professional relation between them. But it has since transpired that Mr. Clegg was at the time holding a sub-division in the district; and Dr. Smith, as Civil Surgeon therefore, would be *ex-officio* medical officer to him and his household. No doubt, the wretched culprit would have done well to think of this, as well as of some other things, before he made his audacious request.

THE impression prevails that the severe reverse suffered by the Dutch in the East Indies will strengthen the hand of the party of evacuation in the Netherlands. This party would certainly require a great deal of strengthening before it became powerful enough to exercise much influence upon Dutch politics. Nor are the Dutch colonies quite the useless and expensive appanage that some of our Radical friends seem to suppose, though it is true that there is nearly always fighting going on in Acheen. But the island of Java brings in a handsome revenue to the Crown. This week's article on "Indian Affairs" in the *Times* is devoted to a review of the records of the Dutch power in the East compiled, classified, and indexed by Mr. Frederic Danvers, "the able head of the Record Department in the India Office." The writer says: "The Dutch, as a nation, recognise that the establishment of their powers in the Eastern seas is the most glorious tradition in their commercial history; a tradition which is unbroken to the present day, and which they are determined by every legitimate means to hand down unimpaired to their children."

ABDUL HAMID.

CONCERNING the anniversary of the coronation of Abdul Hamid Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—To-day (Aug. 31) is the anniversary of the coronation of Sultan Ghazi Abdul Hamid Khan II., Emperor of the Turks, and Caliph of the Mahomedan world, who ascended the throne of Osman on the last day of August, 1876. In all monarchical countries the coronation day of the Sovereign is a day of general rejoicings and thanksgivings. It is specially so in Turkey. The ruler of Turkey fills an important and altogether unique place in the history of the world. He is the Sovereign of an important State, and the head of the most compact religious fraternity of the world. Millions of people outside his own territories are interested in his prosperity and pray for his well-being. Early in the morning on his coronation day the dragomans of all the Embassies and Legations attached to the Porte arrive at the palace to offer the congratulations of their respective Governments to his Majesty. They are received by Monier Bey, the Master of Ceremonies for foreign guests, who delivers to them a message of thanks from his august master. The princes of the blood royal, the Grand Vizier, and the Cabinet Ministers are received in audience by the Caliph who thanks them for their loyal and filial devotion and congratulations. Other high dignitaries of the State, distinguished generals and admirals, next assemble at Yildiz Kiosk, and report their presence to Haji Ali Bey, the Sultan's Lord Chamberlain, generally known as the "Pious" Lord Chamberlain. In the evening the capital is all ablaze with illuminations. The illuminations on the two sides of the Bosphorus, from Stamboul to Therapia, for miles and miles, under the clear blue canopy of heaven, are unsurpassed in beauty, taste, and splendour. In no other capital is such a scene possible, as no other capital can boast of so many natural and climatic advantages.

The public demonstrations of loyalty throughout the capital bear testimony to the high popularity of the Sultan. To-day his Majesty completes the eighteenth year of his eventful reign. The occasion seems opportune to cast a glance at the administration of the Eastern Sovereign on whose action or inaction the peace of Europe at all times depends. He should be judged not so much by the success which he has achieved in improving many important departments of the State as by the difficulties which he has to encounter every moment of his life. Europe expects him to improve the finances of Turkey, and at the same time Europe places the greatest obstacles in his way. What would Sir William Harcourt think of the result of his financial scheme if all foreigners residing and trading in England were set free from taxation? With what patience would England bear the yoke if her children had to keep the foreigner fat and prosperous, by having to pay for him all the taxes and bear all the expenses incident to citizenship? Yet such is the case in Turkey. Foreigners in the Ottoman Empire enjoy perfect immunity from all taxation, excepting Customs duties (and, in the case of foreigners owning real property, land tax). In good old days the Moslem rulers in financial difficulty could levy a poll tax upon their non-Moslem subjects for the convenience of the faithful. But such is the irony of fate at the present day that the follower of the Prophet has meekly to bear all the taxes of the world for the Christian foreigner, and has to thank the infidel besides for giving him the pleasure of his company.

CHRISTIAN PRIVILEGES.

It is no longer a case of Moslems persecuting Christians, but of Christians persecuting the Moslem. The anomaly of foreigners enjoying larger rights than natives exists nowhere in Europe excepting in Turkey and her dependencies. So long as a State acknowledges the suzerainty of the Sultan, in however nominal a manner, the Powers insist upon having their pound of flesh. Its dismemberment from Turkey *ipso facto* sets it free. For instance, these restrictions do not exist in Servia and Bulgaria; they are to be found in their full force in Egypt and even in Bulgaria. The Christian Powers declare that they enjoy the privileges because of "capitulation." But what is the origin of these so-called capitulations?

Mr. Alfred Milner says: "Their primary object was to make it possible for Christians to reside and trade in the territories of the Porte, by protecting them against the ill-usage to which, as defenceless strangers of an alien faith, they would otherwise have been exposed. The omnipotent despots, who granted the first capitulations would have smiled at the thought that the favours they were almost contemptuously conferring could ever become a serious source of weakness or embarrassment to their successors."

There is yet another serious loss to the Turkish Treasury. If there is one department more than another which an independent State would like to have under its direct and exclusive control, it is the Post Office, since, besides being a fruitful source of revenue, it is indicative of the greatness and prestige of the State. In Constantinople one finds half a dozen Post Offices—English, French, German, Austrian, and so on—using their own stamps and managing their own postal affairs, as if Turkey were a dependency of all of them. Why is this? It is said that Turkey is bankrupt, and that she cannot therefore efficiently carry on the postal service. If her sons can manage all other departments of the State, surely they could manage the postal as well. Besides, if she is poor, she must be given the control of the department in order that she may put her finances into a better condition. It is true that Turkey was given the chance of controlling her own Post Office, but that was at a time when there were hardly any railways in the country. Her failure then should not be a bar to her undertaking the Department now. To safeguard their own interests as well as the efficiency of the service, the Powers can easily propose satisfactory conditions. The Sultan could authorize a company to carry on the postal service for him like a railway company under State regulations. But to have foreigners swallowing the revenue under false pretences is intolerable.

CHRISTIAN CONTROL.

What would England think if every time she had to appoint a Viceroy to Ireland or to India she had to seek the approval of the Great Powers? Yet that would suggest the position of the Porte. The Sultan cannot appoint his own Viceroy in the province of Lebanon. The candidate chosen by his Majesty has to be approved by the Ambassadors of the six Great Powers in Constantinople. This is bad enough; but the worse is to come. If power had been given to the majority of the Christian Ambassadors to decide finally the selection of the Viceroy, the appointment of the Viceroy, although humiliating to the Sultan, would not have been so very difficult. But as it is, the candidate must be approved by the representatives of the Great Powers singly. Should a single Ambassador take it into his head to embarrass the Porte he can always do so by refusing his consent to the appointment. It is not enough that the Sultan should appoint a Christian Viceroy in the Turkish province. It is obvious that the candidate selected and supported by the Christian Powers, who owes his appointment to their efforts, might safely disregard the orders of the Porte. If it is a question of humanity, we might expect at least uniformity of conduct from the Great Powers of Christendom. There are Moslems, Jews, and Roman Catholics under Russia. It is notorious that the Jews in that country are barbarously treated. It is well known that Roman Catholics are put under rigorous restrictions and are often compelled to adopt the faith of the Greek Church. Is it not necessary in the interests of religion and humanity to ordain that Russia shall appoint a Viceroy in Jewish Russia only with the consent of the Great Powers? Or does humanity only express itself in Christian breasts when Turkey is to be dealt with? The Primate and all Christian England, only a few years ago, sent a petition through the Lord Mayor of London to the Tsar asking him to be more humane to the Jews. Did the Tsar act as a Christian and humane Sovereign? The petition was sent back through Lord Salisbury to the Lord Mayor unopened. It had been taken as an affront to the independent sovereignty of Russia. How did England show her resentment? She pocketed the insult as best she could, and never mentioned the incident again. The Moslem world witnessed all this. Can one wonder if reasonable beings infer that Turkey is persecuted because she is Moslem and at present weak? English people would have shaken heaven and earth if a Moslem monarch had acted as the Tsar had acted.

The privileges of foreigners amount to a complete right of extraterritoriality. They can have their own courts of justice; they possess their own prisons, and in some cases their own police. The progress of reform and the working of the legislative machinery are sensibly affected by their privileges. Besides foreign difficulties, the Porte meets with countless difficulties at home. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the Sultan has improved the finances of his country, as has been acknowledged by the British press a few months ago. He has bettered the condition of his army. He has devoted himself to the spread of education among his people. He is a great patron of female education, and has ordered schools to be established even for nomadic tribes.

TURKEY'S DEFENCE.

I am far from saying that there are not many defects in the Turkish Government; what I wish to emphasize is that when people talk of Turkish reforms they ought to make due allowance for all the impediments in the way of progress. Englishmen celebrated for their sympathy with young nationalities struggling to be free may well, if only for the sake of change, devote some little attention to what must be the inner thoughts of an ancient sovereignty handicapped by causes constraining to similar aspiration. They will see that Turkey is labouring under very serious and fatal disadvantages—disadvantages which are to be found nowwhere else in Europe. Surely it will not be argued that the Turk of all nations of the world is possessed of an extra dose of original sin or of aboriginal incapacity.

If corruption prevails in Turkey it prevails in Russia too. If there are different religions in Turkey, there are different religions in Russia also. On the whole, an impartial observer will find that there is more bigotry in Russia than in Turkey, and that very often Christians of the Greek Church and of the Roman Catholic and Armenian Churches are more bitterly disposed towards each other than Moslems are disposed towards Christians. Turkey should not be persecuted because she is Moslem and because she is weak. It would be difficult to obtain redress from the Great Powers, but there is a Greater Power than the Great Powers, and that is public opinion. A just appeal to the public opinion, howsoever long delayed, is usually successful, and whatever is morally wrong can never be legally or politically permanent. England will perceive this. Her public opinion, in so far as the affairs of foreign peoples are concerned, is sometimes as blind as justice is said to be; but I believe that that defect is usually due to a lack of sound information. I state this hope with confidence; because I feel that, apart from political considerations which should bind England and Turkey in love and friendship, there is between Islam and Christianity a similarity of doctrine and of aspiration which has still to be discovered by Exeter Hall.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 17.

Campbell, 2nd-Lt, Ms, 2nd Welsh Regt, on leave.

SEPTEMBER 18.

Magee, Lt, Bo, 1st Leinster, on leave, from Deolali.
Vizard, Capt, Bengal, 1st Manches er, Regt, on transfer, from Dinapore.

SEPTEMBER 18.

Sharman, Surgt-Lt, Ms, I M S, on leave, from Madras.

SEPTEMBER 20.

Delamain, Capt, Bo, 23rd Regt, on duty, from Nasirabad.
Halbot, 2nd-Lt, Bo, R Fusirs, rejoining, from School of Musketry, from Deolali.
Seton, Lt, Bo, 1st Worcester Regt, on leave from Kamptee.
Mackdonald, Capt, Bo, 2nd Infy, H C, on leave, from Bolarum.
Berthon, Lt, Bo, V Bo, L I, on duty, from Deolali.
Nicolson, Brigr-Genl, Bo, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 17.

Cooke, Lt, Bengal, 2nd C S Horse.

SEPTEMBER 19.

Clarke, 2nd Lt Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.
Wright Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.
Locke, 2nd-Lt, R A, on leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 20.

Luard, Lt, Bengal, 5th Infy, H C, to join, to Jalna.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st September, 1894.

Bombay Light Horse.

The Corps has the use of the Colaba Rifle Range on Saturday afternoon next.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st September, 1894.

The following drills will take place to-day:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 20.)

MILITARY DEPADTMENT.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—1st (D C O) Regt of Bo Lancers—Ressaldar and Wordie Major Ramchunder-rao Mahadik to be Risaldar vice Risaldar Rangrao Surwe, resigned; Ressaldar Jagat Singh to be Wordie Major vice Ressaldar and Wordie Major Ramchunder-rao Mahadik, promoted.

Jamadar Ghulam Muhammad Khan, 7th Bombay Lancers, is permitted to resign his Commission at his own request.

The services of Surgn-Capt J Jackson, M B, I M S, are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Civil Dept.

The undermentioned officer and Warrant officer have been permitted by the Secry of State for India to return to duty:—Second Lieut G A R Watts, I S C and Sub-Condr W Godfrey, Ordnance Dept.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secry of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Lieut C T Dupeat, I S C, two months, medical certificate and Lieut M R Hunter, I S C, six months, medical certificate.

Sergt F Bamford, Bombay Miscellaneous List, is promoted to the rank of Sub-Conductor.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Comdr M Bean, R I M, Port Officer, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for sixty days.

The following appointments are made:—Comdr R D C Brownlow, R I M, Assist Port Officer, Bombay, to act as Port Officer, Bombay, during the absence of Comdr M Bean, R I M, on privilege leave or until further orders; and Mr T Thorburn, Harbour Master, to act as Assist Port Officer, Bombay, vice Comdr R D C Brownlow.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Major W P Carson, M B, I M S, to be Port-Surgn, Aden, vice Surgn-Major C Monks, transferred.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made:—The Rev H T H Rountree, on returnifrom leave, to be Champlain of Neemuch; The Rev C Mayhew, Chaplain of Neemuch, to be Chaplain of Byculla; and The Rev J A Sellar MA, Chaplain of Byculla, to be Chaplain of Ghorpadi, Poona.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col C I W H Sealy, First Assist Political Resident Aden, and Political Agent and Consul for the Somali Coast is granted privilege leave for two months and seven days.

It is notified that Lieuts P Z Cox, F W Wodehouse and A B Kingston have been appointed to act as Seconded, Third and Forth Assist Political Resident, Aden, respectively, during Capt H M Abud's absence on leave, and that Khan Bahadur Mancherji Rastomji Dhalu has been appointed to act as Fifth Assist Political Resident, Aden, in addition to his own duties.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Lieut-Col F H Jackson on return to duty, to act as Political Supt, Palanpur, pending further orders; Capt G E Hyde-Cates, on relief, to do

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE Queen has presented a valuable diamond and ruby brooch to Mrs Green, the nurse engaged at the birth of the infant Prince Edward of York. Mrs Green has also received a diamond and sapphire brooch from the Duke and Duchess of York, and a gold brooch locket containing a lock of the young Prince's hair, and a silver cream jug and sugar basin from the Duke and Duchess of Teck.

A report comes from Milan that Signor Mascagni has taken up another new opera, the libretto being based upon a powerful novel called "Priest and Gentleman," by Nicolas Misas. The composer read the book, and was greatly struck by it and resolved to ask permission to use it for an opera libretto. When finished (and it is not expected to be ready till the autumn of 1895) the opera will be entitled "Serafino d'Albania." Meanwhile Mascagni's next production will be "Radcliffe," based on Heine's story, for which next month he will go to Berlin, where it will be brought to a public hearing early in November. Afterwards it will be given by Signor Sonzogno at Milan, and it is expected that next season it will likewise be heard in London.

The "Chester Chronicle" says:—Mr. Gladstone's courtesy is unvarying. Mr. Garrett, upholsterer Chester, disposed of a chair made of Hawarden oak to Mr. M'Coll, New Bedford, Massachusetts. The enterprising American wanted a message from Mr. Gladstone to be carved on the chair, as he intended it for presentation to the Congregational Church, New Bedford. Mr. Garrett was not sanguine about the message, although the chair was well worthy of any ornamentation, but in company with Mrs. M'Coll he saw Miss Helen Gladstone and explained his errand. Miss Gladstone entered the Castle, and returning said that if Mr. M'Coll wished he might use the concluding words of Mr. Gladstone's speech at the fete. The language used on that occasion reads as follows:—"May God bless you, and may He endow you with everything that is the best in this world and the world to come." And so Mr. M'Coll has returned to America with his presentation chair, bearing in carved lettering on its front Mr. Gladstone's beautiful prayer, as appropriate to the congregation worshipping at New Bedford as to the thousands of excursionists who listened spellbound to its utterance.

Verdi is about to put his hand to a new opera. The persistent reports that the veteran musician would write a work on the subject of "King Lear" have always been discredited by his intimate friends, and they now appear to be inaccurate. However, Verdi, there can now be no doubt, has before him the tragic story of Ugolino, from Dante's "Inferno," and there is every probability that this weird incident will form the basis of his next opera. Count Ugolino, the leader of the Guelphi of Pisa, excited the enmity of the Archbishop Ruggieri, thanks to whom the Pisans attacked him, and imprisoned the Count, his two sons, and two grandsons, in the "Tower of Famine." The prison key was thrown into the Arno, and the whole party were left to die. In Dante's story, it may be recollected, Ugolino is depicted as devouring the head of Ruggieri while frozen in the lake of ice, an incident referred to by Byron in "Don Juan."

> "Remember, Ugolino condescends
> To eat the head of his arch-enemy
> The moment after he politely ends
> His tale."

Verdi is taking infinite pains with his studies for this work, and has asked for the sympathetic aid of the famous Italian musicographer, Professor Fedeli, whom he has requested to search out and examine the opera written upon the history of Ugolino by Vinsenzio Galileo, father of the astronomer, in the second half of the sixteenth century. Verdi writes enthusiastically upon this subject to Professor Fedeli, stating that he is convinced he can count upon the Professor's labours and erudition, and also begs him not to spare money, because the matter is one of importance to him.

Here is an amusing French portrait of the British Prime Minister. It is drawn by a representative of the 'Echo de Paris' who endeavoured to interview Lord Rosebery during his short stay in the French capital. Some of the passages in the interviewer's description are striking:—"But nothing of the traditional aristocratic haughtiness. The face of a 'gros bebe rose,' smiling with good humour on the top of a robust body. And a grasp of the hand fit to dislocate your shoulder. Goddam! (sic) how he must play football! And what a boxer! What must his politics be if he has the same moral vigour—if one day he decides to give the House of Lords a drubbing and force them to swallow the Home Rule Bill! According to the interviewer, Lord Rosebery begged that he should not be questioned about politics, as he had left them behind in England and wished to forget them for a time.

Mark Twain is once More on this side of the Atlantic, and a friend states that the great American humourist does not stand very high in the estimation of his bright daughter Clara. Asked the other day about one of her father's book, the young hopeful calmly replied "Really, I can't give an opinion. Papa's books bore me terribly. I haven't read half of them. Papa is the nicest thing in the world as papa, but, oh dear, I wish he was not a famous funny man." This frank expression of opinion, the informant says, has tickled Mark Twain so tremendously that he tells it to everybody, following it up by this confession:—"For years I have derived pleasure from the knowledge that my works were almost the only thing which Mr. Darwin read during the last year of his life. Now that pleasure has been taken away, for I am told that during the period in question Mr. Darwin suffered from a kind of mental atrophy, and was forbidden to read anything but absolute drivel.

Treasurer M'Crae in the Edinburgh Council Chambers, told a very good story regarding an old wife and the new city stock. She had eminently been reading up the Treasurer's glowing accounts of the benefits which were to accrue to those who subscribed for the Edinburgh 3 per cent. stock. Her imagination had been touched by the roseate prospects of wealth of those fortunate enough to get even a modest £5 invested in it. So the old lady in question came to the registrar of the stock carrying her £5, which she wished to exchange for a like amount of the scrip of this newly-discovered gold mine in the High Streets of Edinburgh. But, like a prudent Scotswoman, she had some questions to ask. "When could I have my £5 back." "In thirty years," the registrar replied. "Thirty years!" said the prospectitive investor. "But I'll be deid lang afore that time." 'Oh! but, said the registrar, "you can transfer it." "Can I now?" she asked incredulously; "and what interest will I be getting for my £5?" 'Well,' resplied the official, "I suppose it will be about 2s. 6d. or 3s. a year. 'Half-a'croon!' cried the old lady incredulously, as her visions of wealth were rudely dissipated by this calculating official. Then eyeing him up and down, she said, with a fine air of disdain—'Man, it's a pity ye have made such a fuss about sae little.'

M. Coquelin has been writing on a subject upon which his opinions are both valuable and interesting. The subject is the position of the different modern French dramatists from the actor's point of view. One is so accustomed to sit at the feet of the literary Gamaliel, or to hear the views of the mere dramatic critic who judges plays from his own side of the footlights. The tradition of the Theatre Francaise runs through all his appreciations, and he is not the less interesting because he is a little bit didactic. When this French Sir Oracle speaks no dog must bark. He gives Augier the first rank, thinks he comes nearest Moliere, has, especially in his prose, a fine sonority and a rich vigour. He is an author who must be acted argely and comprehensively. Meilhac and Goudinet are more whimsical. They are dainty, capricious, suggestive. Goudinet has no bitterness in him; he is bright and gay and good-hearted. Meilhac, on the contrary, has a kick in his galop. Playing him you must be dexterous, and feel your public, and know how far to go and when to stop. Halevy, very delicate, very light of touch, has yet always a throb of the heart in what he gives. He is no mere *dilettante* or stylist, for whom everything is the manner in which the matter is presented. Pailleron is stronger than either. He has some of the qualities of both—the wit of Meilhac, the sentiment of Halevy; but his art is so supreme that on the stage it passes for nature. You must not stamp your own individualism on a Pailleron character, but play him freely, eastly, *a la Francaise*.

Among the funny incidents which Mr. Payn recalls to memory in this month's "Cornhill" are two in which curates were alike the heroes and the victims. The first curate was the owner of a mare for which sea baths had been recommended. One day while having his own sea bath, the curate thought he would do the groom's work. Stark naked he jumped on to the mare's back. She turned short round, and before he could throw himself off, made straight for the little town of which he was (or rather thought he was) the perpetual curate. He was not fastened to his steed like Mazeppa; he was not a voluntary equestrian, like Lady Godiva; but he had not the presence of mind to throw himself off, and, like the other lady in the ballad, he had "noddings on." That day was the last day of his curacy. The other curate, a man of taste, with knowledge of the world, thought he would give a nice dinner to the county family folk, among whom he was a social success, and whose hospitality he enjoyed. The viands were unexceptionable, and as it was winter time he even provided hot-water plates for his guests. His man, however, who was also his groom, had had little experience as a butler, and (Mr. Payn relates) when the guests trooped down to dinner each found a hot-water plate on his or her chair. It was winter time, and the poor fellow had, from their conformation, mistaken the purpose for which these plates were intended; but it was a bad five-minutes for a host who piqued himself on having everything perfect.

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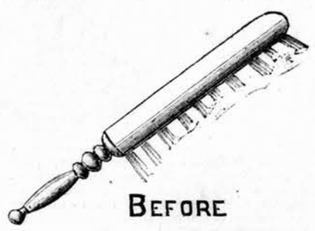

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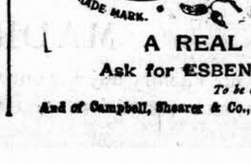

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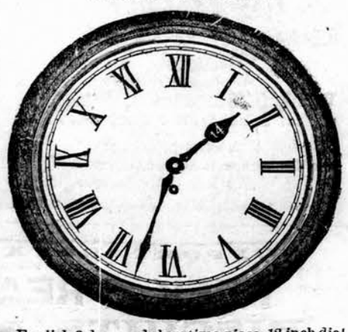
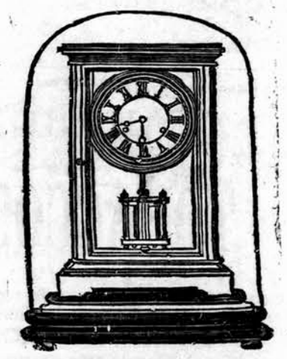


English 8-day pendulum time-piece, 12-inch dial, bold figures, plate-glass front, mahogany case, Rs. 95 and Rs. 135.
Anglo-American clock, same design, Rs. 48 and Rs. 60.



The pendulum maintains a rotatory motion. The central cylindrical coil being surrounded by perpendicular glass tubes filled with mercury or with prismatic cut crystal pillars, a brilliant effect is produced by their flashing scintillations. With glass shade complete. Rs. 240.

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8-day palki or carriage clock, from 2½ inches high, striking the hours and ½ hours on a gong, with leather travelling case.

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With calendar and alarm or with automatic figures from Rs. 200.

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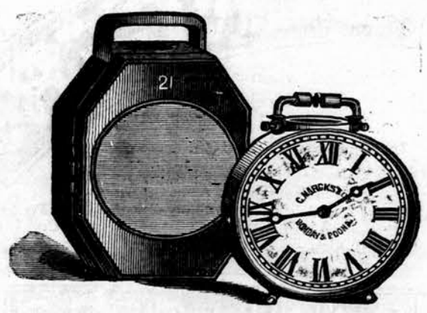

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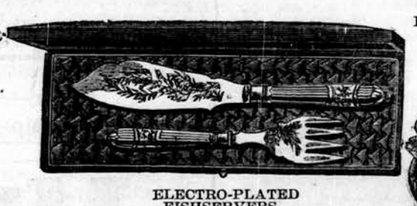

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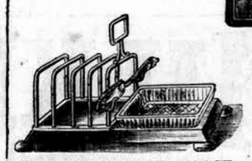

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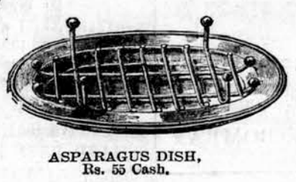

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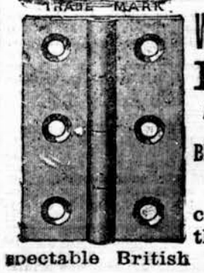

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